# Daily Report

# East Europe

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6 May 1993

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*FBIS-EEU-93-086* *06 May 1993*

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## NATO General Comments on Situation in Kosovo

*AU0505205493 Tirana Radio Tirana Network in Albanian 1730 GMT 5 May 93*

[Arben Karapici report on news conference by General Antonio Milani, deputy commander of the Southern Europe Allied Forces; place and date not given]

[Text] NATO General Antonio Milani considers the situation in Kosovo to be very grave and explosive. He said that NATO is awaiting the UN decision to undertake action. In the news conference held after meetings with high-level army and government officials, the deputy chairman of the Southern Europe Allied Forces expressed his conviction that the use of force is not the preferred solution. However, the high-ranking NATO official did not exclude the use of force when he said that it should be considered as the last resort. The main thing is to apply the embargo, which he considered successful, accompanied by sanctions and other measures against Serbia.

General Milani explained to reporters the concept of the Atlantic alliance as the only shield for the Western countries but also for the new democracies of Eastern Europe. He said that this concept does not end in its traditional cooperation limits, but it is extended to all countries that want and need assistance. This serves to increase reciprocal faith and strengthen the limits of trust. The general valued the cooperation to preserve peace and regional and general security as the most important thing above all.

At the end of the first day of his visit in our country, the NATO general assessed its informative character in the military aspect. He paid a visit to the historical city of Kruje, where he got acquainted with its historic values and the Skanderbeg Museum.

On the second day of the visit, the NATO general is expected to hold a meeting at the Army General Staff and inspect one of the military units in Lac.

## Owners Close Shops To Protest Property Law

*AU0505170193 Tirana Radio Tirana Network in Albanian 1330 GMT 5 May 93*

[Text] Less than one-fifth of the shops in several of Tirana's main streets were closed today. Their owners, who like to call themselves new owners, responded to a call by the Free Owners Association Presidency to protest against the Law on the Return of Properties to Former Owners, particularly Articles 12 and 17 of this law. These articles recognize the right of [word indistinct] to their shops and properties to legitimate prior owners, regarding properties that the communist regime took from them.

Members of this association branch in Fier district organized a rally, which was joined by the confederation trade union council; no one knows why. They are generally those owners and former vendors who have started to see a reduction of their profit. Meanwhile, dozens of other younger owners, itinerant or with just-built shops, are rubbing their hands at the thought of the profit, though little, they will gain from this strike due to increases in their volume of trade.

## Delegation Attends Islamic Conference Meeting

*AU0505062193 Tirana ATA in English 1807 GMT 4 May 93*

[Text] Tirana, May 4 (ATA)—Recently a government delegation of the Republic of Albania led by the Deputy Prime Minister Bashkim Kopliku attended the annual meeting of the member countries of the Islamic Conference Organization, which held its proceedings in Karachi of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

The delegation contacted representatives of the general secretariat of this conference and leaders of the government delegations from Turkey, Egypt, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Indonesia, Malaysia, and other countries. They concentrated on the multilateral and bilateral cooperation in the economic, political, and cultural fields. The Albanian Government delegation also met with representatives of specialized institutions of this conference.

### Zhelev Reaffirms Commitment to UN Embargo

*AU0505125393 Sofia BTA in English 1139 GMT 5 Apr 93*

[Text] Sofia, May 5 (BTA)—President Zhelyu Zhelev met today the president of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, Mr. Miguel Martinez, and presented him with the Balkan Range Order First Class. The meeting was also attended by National Assembly Chairman Aleksandur Yordanov at whose invitation Mr. Martinez is visiting Bulgaria. Mr. Martinez was awarded the Balkan Range Order for his active contribution to Bulgaria's acceptance as member of the Council of Europe and the affiliation of this country to the community of the European democracies. The Balkan Range Order is awarded to heads of state, prime ministers, ministers, political, cultural, and public figures, citizens of foreign countries who have rendered great services in the establishment and promotion of friendly relations with Bulgaria and to peace among the peoples.

At their meeting Dr. Zhelev acquainted his guest with the changes which have taken place in Bulgaria, pointing out that there can be no return, that communism is over once and for all and that the peaceful road to democracy chosen by this country will take it to its goal much faster, the presidential spokesman said. The president assured Mr. Martinez that Bulgaria will strictly and unconditionally observe Resolution 820 of the UN Security Council.

Mr. Martinez assured President Zhelev that he himself and the Council of Europe will seek possibilities for helping Bulgaria compensate the losses it will suffer as a result of the embargo against Serbia-Montenegro. Other countries are also suffering losses but Bulgaria's position is grave, the guest said and added that this country already belongs to Europe and that his message to the Bulgarians is that they should "feel Europeans."

### Government To Set Up Embargo Commission

*AU0505102993 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 5 May 93*

[Interview with Deputy Prime Minister Valentin Karabashev by reporter Khristo Khristov in Sofia on 5 May—recorded]

[Excerpts] As we have already reported, this morning President Zhelyu Zhelev convened a conference on the new embargo measures imposed on our western neighbors, which directly affect Bulgaria. [passage omitted]

After the meeting, our reporter Khristo Khristov took the following brief interview from Deputy Prime Minister Valentin Karabashev:

[Karabashev] President Zhelev proposed an idea that found support with most of the participants in the conference, namely to set up an interdepartmental commission to coordinate activities in fulfilling these tasks. This will probably be done within two days.

The conference decided that the public should be informed in greater detail on all activities connected with maintaining the embargo and seeking ways to overcome the problems for the economy.

[Khristov] Are you optimistic about finding some solution for recovering some of the financial losses through the measures that you are taking at the moment?

[Karabashev] It is hardly possible to fully eliminate the losses, I cannot be optimistic about this. However, in any circumstances, if the organs of executive power are more active, at least we may be able to reduce these losses.

### Border Dispute With Turkey Resolved

*AU0505192493 Sofia BTA in English 1728 GMT 5 May 93*

[Text] Sofia, May 5 (BTA)—The Bulgarian-Turkish Border Commissions held one extraordinary and one ordinary meeting successively on Bulgarian and Turkish territory between April 20 and May 1, 1993 in a border area in the region of Khaskovo, the Interior Ministry said in a press release. Bulgarian and Turkish expert topographers took part in the meetings, which were held pursuant to the decisions which the commissions made between November and May 1992 on finding a mutually acceptable solution to the delimitation of the border line in the disputed area between the two countries. The problem arose after a Turkish bulldozer crossed into Bulgarian territory in early November 1991 and leveled an area 550 m. long and between 50 and 100 m. wide (a total of some 0.42 hectares on Bulgarian and Turkish territory) near the village of Shtit.

After taking extra geodetic measurements and thanks to the goodwill of both parties, at the last two meetings on May 1, 1993 agreement was reached as a result of which the border line was demarcated in compliance with the available documents and the actual situation, approximating to a maximum extent the pre-incident outline of the border.

As agreed, the two countries' border authorities will determine the permanent points delimiting the border line in the area by the end of June 1993.

### Farmers' Difficulty Obtaining Credit Viewed

*AU0505143993 Sofia BTA in English 1325 GMT 5 May 93*

[Text] Sofia, May 5 (BTA)—Bulgarian agriculture can produce output worth some 50,000 million leva and asks banks to lend it as little as 5,000 million, according to experts of the Ministry of Agriculture. The farmers who have received their land back need loans to be able to buy plant protection chemicals, animal feed, irrigation services, etc. Some 35 percent of weedgrown areas will not be cultivated because commercial banks refuse to lend money to heavily indebted farms, experts warned after yesterday's meeting of the ministry's collegium.

For the time being, just one bank has started offering such credits. The commercial banks are probably paving the way to becoming the principal privatizers of farming, ministry experts suspect. Deputy Agriculture Minister Rumen Khristov even accused the banks, and specifically the vice governor of the National Bank of Bulgaria, Emil Khursev, of a "conspiracy" against agriculture.

Banks started accepting applications for loans under the 1993 Agriculture Financing Act on presentation of a futures contract for the sale of the new crop and insurance of the crop. According to experts of the Economic Bank, the first that makes such loans, this is the safest way for the bank to get its money back and avoid possible speculation on interest concessions.

Meanwhile, grain has been the best-selling exchange commodity for a third week now. Exchange experts attribute this to the fact that futures trading under the established bank concessions is obviously seen by producers as a possible mechanism to hedge themselves from the chaos and uncertainty in agriculture.

## Air Pollutants Identical in Silistra, Calarasi

*AU0505082893 Sofia BTA in English 0721 GMT 5 May 93*

[Text] Silistra, May 5 (BTA)—The measurements taken last week by Bulgarian and Romanian experts in the Romanian city of Calarasi with Bulgarian equipment and by Bulgarian methods showed concentrations of phenol and hydrogen sulphide at the utmost admissible levels in the region of the Calarasi Metallurgical Combined Works. Previous measurements have shown that these are the pollutants of the air in Silistra as well. The results of last week's measurements were presented at the ninth session of the Bulgarian-Romanian coordinating commission on the environmental problems of the two towns which ended last night.

"For the first time the results of the measurements taken by Romanian and Bulgarian experts are identical, though there may be different interpretations of the sources of pollution," Dr. Marin Peychev, director of the Hygiene and Epidemiology Institute in Silistra, told BTA. An agreement was reached at the session to take simultaneous measurements of the air in Silistra and Calarasi.

On May 18 experts of the Hygiene, Medical Ecology, and Nutrition Centre will acquaint Romanian representatives with the Bulgarian method for studying the impact of environmental factors on the health of the population. Such a study has already been made in the region of Silistra. The Romanian side agreed to provide information on the state of the cellulose works in Calarasi, believed to be one of the polluters with organic substances. Agreement was also reached for the Bulgarian side to provide arguments for testing the air for the presence of organic compounds and above all of aromatic hydrocarbons. The tenth session of the joint commission will be held on June 8 in Silistra.

The problems of the pollution of the air in the Bulgarian city of Ruse by the chemical works in Giurgiu are also yet to be solved. Unfortunately, the gassing of Ruse continues, despite the agreements which have been reached.

### Klaus: Summit Before Agreements Premature

*AU0505144593 Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech 4 May 93 p 2*

[CTK report: "V. Klaus: 'This Was Premature'"]

[Text] Yesterday Vaclav Klaus described as premature Vaclav Havel's acceptance of the offer by the Slovak side for a summit dealing with the division of federal property.

"The result of my Friday meeting with Prime Minister Meciar was unequivocal: to continue the standard process. We agreed that by the end of the week the property commission chaired by the finance ministers would meet," he said. In the prime minister's opinion, there is no reason to hold a summit if the current situation is not resolved. According to what he said, he would agree to a meeting "that would only approve a global solution and on which some documents would be signed" only after the "standard talks" are concluded.

### Klaus on Relations With EC, NATO

*LD0405214493 Prague Stanice Praha Radio Network in Czech 1648 GMT 4 May 93*

[Interview with Prime Minister Vaclav Klaus by unidentified correspondent; place and date not given—recorded]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Reporter] Prime Minister, you said earlier in this interview that the talks with the Slovak side are not the only thing keeping you busy these days. This week, for instance, you have held talks with EC Commissioner van den Broek on how to overcome a certain rift in the trust between the Czech Republic and the EC. You said after the talks that it is nonsense to harbor the idea that these relations can ever be idyllic. Does that mean that we will remain the lonely runner in the ever more integrating Europe, when we have no interest in either the Visegrad [Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland, and Hungary] grouping or the EC?

[Klaus] I never said anything about our lack of interest in one side or the other. I merely said that if someone expects one visit by some high EC official to iron out all disputes and end the mini trade war now in progress between eastern and western Europe, they are wrong. They may hope that the wheels of industry and trade will turn again and that the steel industry will recover, but all that will happen is that steel will be forgotten and another problem will rise.

That is what I meant when I said there will never be an ideal relationship; there will be hiccups, or someone will touch a sore point and a problem will crop up and the tractors successfully made in the Czech Republic will become a thorn in the side of a producer in one of our neighboring countries, causing job losses there, and so on. Tractors do not fall in the category of textiles, meat, milk, or cement—in other words, a new commodity. As soon as we successfully export something, the importer starts worrying that the local tractor industry will be wiped out, that people in that country will lose jobs and so on.

[Reporter] Speaking about international organizations, how important is it in your view that the Czech Republic becomes a member of NATO?

[Klaus] Membership of NATO is our long-term goal. We clearly said in the government policy statement—most coalition political parties had it in their programs—that we will not remain sitting on the fence in the political or economical spheres, and the same goes for the military, defense, and security spheres.

[Reporter] Is NATO interested in us at all? And to what extent?

[Klaus] It is not as if NATO is terribly keen on us and could not live without us any longer. This would of course be an exaggeration. On the other hand, the progress the Czech Republic has made in every respect has been appreciated. I think it is envisaged that we will soon become a standard [full-fledged] Western country with all that goes with it, including membership in such groupings as NATO.

### Government Statement on Dispute With Austria

*LD0505194193 Prague CTK in English 1852 GMT 5 May 93*

[Text] Prague, May 5 (CTK)—The Czech Foreign Ministry told CTK today it takes serious exception to a speech delivered recently by the Governor of Lower Austria, Erwin Proll, against the Temelin (South Bohemia) and Dukovany (South Moravia) nuclear power plants.

The ministry handed CTK a statement today which says in part that Mr. Proll's unsubstantiated statements arise from ignorance of the substance of the problem and do not correspond to the basics of international law, to which Mr. Proll makes reference.

Proll told journalists in Vienna on April 30 that Lower Austria was using all available means to secure a legal say in the running of the future Temelin power plant. He added that Temelin and the Dukovany plant were not only Lower Austria concerns, but Austrian and European problems. That is why our region has not satisfied itself with mere written protests but has undertaken formal legal steps. The options for legal measures are being researched by an American law firm which is represented in Prague and better knows local legalities, Proll announced.

He added that Lower Austria would consider measures against the two nuclear power plants and would demand that the Czech Republic submit itself to an international ruling on the matter.

The Czech Government and Czech Ministry of Foreign Affairs have expended much effort in the past two years

to see to it that the so-called nuclear plant question not hamper the strengthening of ties between the two countries, the Czech Foreign Ministry said in its statement. It added that numerous international missions had visited the plants and assured themselves that the plants were being run in accordance with European norms.

Cooperation between the Czech Republic and Austria in the area of nuclear energy is governed by an agreement between Czechoslovakia and Austria from October 25, 1989... on the basis of which not only does the Czech Republic immediately present Austria with all details concerning the operation of nuclear power plants in the Czech Republic, but it also allows Austria to send groups of experts to the Czech Republic to check these establishments at almost any time, the Foreign Ministry statement stressed.

It concluded by saying that Proll's attempts at involving the Czech Republic in court proceedings were out of place and legally invalid.

### Luxembourg Prince Discusses Cooperation

*AU0605122393 Prague CTK in English 2219 GMT 4 May 93*

[Text] Prague, May 4 (CTK)—Crown Prince Henri of Luxembourg arrived today on a two-day official visit to the Czech Republic, accompanied by a group of businessmen and financiers, marking the first ever economic mission from Luxembourg to visit the Czech Republic.

The prince met with Czech Foreign Minister Josef Zieleniec and Deputy Minister of Industry and Trade Vaclav Petricek to discuss possibilities of further developing the two countries' relations.

Prince Henri and Zieleniec stated that relations between the Czech Republic and Luxembourg were good. They stressed the need to create a wider scope for mutual economic contacts. The Czech Republic's association agreement with the European Community was also on the agenda.

A meeting between Prince Henri and Petricek confirmed the two countries' interest in concluding agreements on industrial and trade cooperation, investment protection and prevention of double taxation.

Georges Wohlfart, Luxembourg secretary of state for foreign affairs, trade and cooperation, told journalists today that Luxembourg was very sympathetic to the Czech Republic's efforts at associating with the European Community and would be one of the first countries to initial its EC association agreement.

Prince Henri said it was not accidentally that a Luxembourg trade mission had come to the Czech Republic, adding that it was the first action ever by Luxembourg trade and financial representatives in Central and Eastern Europe. The Czech Republic was chosen because it is considered the most promising partner from the economic point of view given the progress in transforming to a market economy compared to other Eastern and Central European countries, Prince Henri said. He added that the representation of 15 Luxembourg financial institutions in the delegation testified to this fact.

Wohlfart noted that talks held here today with the Luxembourg delegation represent a good start for promoting mutually advantageous relations. He said the delegation has come to Prague with a concrete offer to help training of banking personnel.

Tomorrow the Luxembourg delegation will visit Charles University and will be received by Czech President Vaclav Havel.

### Amendment to Budget Regulations Approved

*AU0505164793 Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech 4 May 93 pp 1-2*

["dz"-signed report: "The Government Wants To Expand the Scope for Credits Guaranteed by the State"]

[Text] The current law on budget regulations empowers the finance minister to provide state guarantees amounting to some 34.2 billion korunas this year. However, this limit has already been considerably exceeded. Therefore, a few days ago, the government approved a draft amendment to the budgetary regulations in which a solution to the situation is offered to Parliament.

Exceeding this limit is closely connected to the breakup of Czechoslovakia, because the state guarantees provided by the Czech Republic (including guarantees taken over from the former Federal Finance Ministry) now—according to Czech Finance Ministry figures—amount to 21.8 billion korunas. Apart from this, there are—of course—the joint guarantees for the Czechoslovak Commercial Bank's obligations toward the Slovak Republic (26.7 billion) and the joint guarantees for the Slovak Republic's government credits (7.9 billion). If these joint guarantees are included, the limit is exceeded by 22.2 billion korunas.

However, the government has had to take into particular consideration the other guarantees that have already been approved, that are awaiting approval, or that are being seriously considered. Some time ago the government approved guarantees providing credit for the Telecommunications I project (12.3 billion). Guarantees for the construction of the Ingolstadt-Kralupy oil pipeline (roughly 6.0 billion), the Temelin nuclear power station (some 17 billion), and the Energy II project involving the desulfurization of power stations (7.5 billion) have been discussed. The preparation of a guarantee agreement [zarucni smlouva] for a municipal mass transportation project in Brazil (2.7 billion) has reached its final stage. The government has also promised guarantees providing credit for environmental projects (approximately 6.5 billion). Negotiations are also under way to provide guarantees for developing the railroads and highways and to reconstruct Ruzyne Airport. Just recently, a

project to create another EGAP (Export Guarantee and Insurance Company) branch to support Czech exports has also been added to these considerations. It is obvious that, even without including the joint guarantees, the guarantees under consideration will exceed the current limit.

For this reason, the government is proposing this amendment, by which the finance minister will be empowered to provide state guarantees for bank credits or similar forms of financial assistance to legal persons for development programs approved by the government.

Until now, the minister could approve guarantees of up to 10 percent of the volume of the revenue (34.2 billion korunas) of the budget approved for the appropriate year. The weakness in the current arrangement lies in the fact that it does not take into consideration the start of the credit repayment period. Consequently, it does not express the real demands on the state budget if the state itself should have to begin repaying the credit instead of the organization that accepted it.

To eliminate the possible risks associated with the new method of providing guarantees, the draft envisages that the debtor will pay the Finance Ministry a certain fee in return for the provision of state guarantees. In the agreement, the ministry will also stipulate that the debtor is obliged to return to it all the money it pays on his behalf. A lien on the property belonging to legal persons to whom state guarantees are provided should also be instituted.

## CSOB Denies Blocking Slovak Accounts

*AU0505134893 Prague CTK in English 1711 GMT 3 May 93*

[Text] Prague, May 3 (CTK)—The Czechoslovak Trade Bank (CSOB) did not block accounts to any of its clients and the information that it did is nothing but a mistake, spokesman for the CSOB, Milan Tomanek, told CTK today.

On Friday [30 April], Slovak Premier Vladimir Meciar asked his Czech counterpart, Vaclav Klaus, during their talks in Brno, to verify the information that the CSOB had blocked accounts of some Slovak organisations.

Tomanek said that the CSOB, whose shareholders are both Czechs and Slovaks, separated Czech accounting from the Slovak one after the split of the Federation at the beginning of this year. Payments between Czech and Slovak clients are practiced by a clearing centre. Payments abroad and from abroad are processed separately to the debits of Czech or Slovak Republics.

This guarantees, according to Tomanek, that foreign currency payments for Slovaks from abroad, received in the CSOB central in Prague, are sent to the Bratislava branch office immediately. They are put down to the accounts of Slovak clients according to Slovak laws, Tomanek said.

## Officials Refuse Comment on Mozambique Ammunition

*AU0505153493 Prague LIDOVE NOVINY in Czech 4 May 93 p 3*

["LN"-signed report: "Too Hot Mozambique"]

[Text] Prague—In the first three months of this year, the Czech trading firm Merkuria exported several dozen tonnes of ammunition for handguns and submachine guns to Mozambique, which has been shattered by a 17-year-old war. The ammunition purchased from the Vlasim Sellier & Bellot company was intended for Mozambique's Marxist government. Although the deal was rejected for political reasons by an interdepartmental commission in July 1992, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs approved it afterwards as soon as December of the same year. The recommendation was signed by the then First Deputy Foreign Minister Jaroslav Suchanek.

We asked employees of the Czech Ministry of Foreign Affairs for an explanation. Jaroslav Olesa, who works at the secretariat of Deputy Minister Vondra, is responsible for arms exports issues there. First he postponed the interview by a week, then he told the LIDOVE NOVINY reporter yesterday that "following a consultation at the ministry, they decided not to comment on the Mozambique affair."

We also asked Dr. Suchanek for an interview. After all, he signed the letter of approval. Yesterday he said that the LIDOVE NOVINY article on the affair was published while he was abroad on business: "I do not consider it necessary to discuss this issue with LIDOVE NOVINY, because it is not a respectable paper and the article contains some deficiencies." Suchanek refused to explain the nature of these deficiencies. According to the information from the Personnel Department of the ministry, the government approved the proposal made by [Foreign Minister] Zieleniec that Jaroslav Suchanek be appointed Czech ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Australia and New Zealand, and President Havel made the appointment on 31 March.

### Currency Revalued Against Czech Koruna

*AU0505131093 Prague CTK in English 1746 GMT 3 May 93*

[Text] Bratislava May 3 (CTK)—The National Bank of Slovakia (NBS) today revalued the Slovak currency by three percent against the Czech crown, NBS Vice-Governor Marian Jusko told CTK today.

On April 29, Jusko estimated Slovakia's surplus in the balance of payments between the Czech and Slovak Republics after February 8, 1993 (when the Czech and Slovak currencies were separated—Ed.) at 50 million ECU (about 1.85 billion crowns). Slovakia's debts from the period before February 8, 1993, were estimated at 600 million crowns and its overall surplus at almost 1.3 billion crowns.

In accord with the existing payments agreement with the Czech Republic, Slovakia has already earlier revalued its currency against the Czech crown by two percent.

The separation of the Czech and Slovak currencies followed the split of the Czechoslovak Federation on January 1, 1993.

### KSU Wants Projects Included in Settlement

*AU0505135193 Prague CTK in English 1319 GMT 3 May 93*

[Text] Bratislava May 3 (CTK)—The Czech Republic simply does not adhere to the agreements, which are inconvenient for it, Chairman of the Christian Social Union (KSU) Jan Klepac told a press conference in Bratislava today.

Slovakia cannot take over the debt of 25 billions crowns (over 880 million USD) until it includes federal projects, such as the Gabcikovo water works on the Danube or the Mochovce, West Slovakia, nuclear power plant, Klepac added.

The KSU is a party of national right-wing orientation, Klepac said adding that the terms right-wing and left-wing are being used insensitively, with the parties loyal to the former Federation mostly called right-wing. On the contrary, efforts at national emancipation are often branded a post-totalitarian putsch, Klepac underlined.

The KSU deputy chairman, Viliam Oberhauser, pointed out that 45 deputies from the 150-seat Slovak Parliament only took note of the updated programme of the Slovak cabinet, adjusted to the country's current situation, without taking any stand towards it. This is considered an alibistic trick by Oberhauser.

Such a tactics is significant mainly for the Democratic Left Party (SDL), which often raises criticism but during a vote, it finishes by back-pedalling. The SDL set out on the path of populism and I hope that it would pay dear for it, as the (ruling) Movement For a Democratic Slovakia (HZDS) did, Oberhauser said.

### Meciar Stresses Need for Nuclear Power Plants

*AU0605101193 Vienna NEWS in German 6 May 93 p 8*

[Interview with Prime Minister Vladimir Meciar by Lucian O. Meysels; place and date not given: "A Second Nuclear Power Plant for Slovakia"]

[Text] [Meysels] Many Austrians are worried about the safety of the Bohunice nuclear power plan near the Austrian border.

[Meciar] The scarcity of energy forced us to build Bohunice and another nuclear power plant that has just been completed. We are ready to subject the operation of these nuclear power plants to international control. In the event of the slightest doubt concerning their operational readiness, we will immediately shut them down. After all, this also involves the safety of our own citizens.

[Meysels] Then there is the dispute about the Gabcikovo power plan on the Danube, particularly with the Hungarian Government.

[Meciar] This is a technical and economic problem, not a political one. We are waiting for the decision of the International Court of Justice.

[Meysels] There are also border disputes with Hungary.

[Meciar] We share a very long border with Hungary, and for that reason, relations are very important for us. Yet, I want to stress one thing: We will not allow any interference, and the current border is inviolable.

[Meysels] At the beginning of the year, Slovakia's independence was celebrated. Things are quieter now.

[Meciar] It is the same as in sports: The winner is only celebrated for 24 hours.

[Meysels] Is Slovakia a neutral state today?

[Meciar] We orient ourselves toward the Atlantic Alliance. If NATO would accept us, we would hold talks.

### Government Enforcing UN Resolution 820

*LD0605082493 Budapest MTI in English 0807 GMT 6 May 93*

[Text] Budapest, May 6 (MTI)—The Hungarian government has adopted UN Resolution 820 on tightening sanctions against rump Yugoslavia and will stop goods traffic from Hungary into Serbia and Montenegro from midnight tonight, Thursday.

Exempt from the ban will be relief supplies of food, medicine and humanitarian goods, Hungary's national excise and customs office told MTI today.

Exempted consignments require special permission from UN headquarters in New York.

### Jeszenszky on Minorities, Other Issues

*AU3004200293 Budapest TALLOZO in Hungarian 29 Apr 93 pp 788-790*

[Report on interview with Foreign Minister Geza Jeszenszky by Henrik Havas and Laszlo Juszt, broadcast on Budapest MTV Television Network on 22 April: "The Opposition Has Time Enough To Travel"]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [TALLOZO] A meeting between [Romanian President Ion] Iliescu and [Hungarian President] Arpad Goncz took place recently. As far as I know, they were sitting near each other in Washington. It is interesting that, in reply to Iliescu's usual request (the Romanian diplomacy is constantly urging high-level meetings), Arpad Goncz said almost the same thing as Prime Minister Jozsef Antall said, namely that such a meeting can take place if there is any sense in it, if the preliminary talks show results, and if the Romanians make positive gestures like opening the Hungarian consulate in Kolozsvar [Cluj] and the general settling of the issues regarding Bolyai University and the Hungarian minority. What is the situation with this Romanian-Hungarian summit?

[Jeszenszky] I do not think that we can or must make this an issue of prestige in Romanian-Hungarian relations. We firmly believe in these conditions, and we have repeated this so often that we are sticking to it, in any case, and not because we are just sticking to a certain position. Our goal is to have the best possible relations with all our neighbors. We are not only doing this for the benefit of the Hungarian minorities, although this is a very important factor, but also for balanced international relations. This cannot be achieved just through a high-level meeting. First of all, this needs committment from both sides. A series of measures made up of at least 10 or 20 steps, rather than three or four, would be really important for genuine progress in Romanian-Hungarian relations. The general public, and not just the minorities, in both countries are expecting this. The Romanians often claim that we are afraid of Karoly Grosz-type fiascoes. First of all, we are not afraid of this, because Grosz was unprepared and he did not have sufficient affinity and empathy regarding this issue. We do not have to fear such a meeting. High-level meetings characterized the entire communist era, when there were no short visits but lengthy hunting sessions and sightseeing tours followed by a joint statement.... [passage omitted]

[TALLOZO] Our Slovak and Romanian partners demand that the bilateral interstate agreements should state that Hungary has renounced even the possibility of a peaceful modification of borders. This exceeds the Helsinki Basic Treaty, that allows for the peaceful modification of borders. The chairman of the Slovak Parliament visited Romania recently and, with his negotiating partners, they concluded that on the issue of ethnic Hungarians living outside of Hungary, the Hungarian Government was destabilizing the region. What is the response of Hungarian diplomacy to this charge?

[Jeszenszky] The truth is precisely the opposite. It is not the Hungarian Government that is destabilizing the region with the steps it is taking. First of all, the Hungarian Government is not taking steps and, thus, this prevents it from destabilizing the region. The problem is that the situation of the Hungarian minorities does not justify calm. It is not Hungary or I who say that, but they themselves, who are the most competent to discuss this matter. One should always ask them. The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Slovak Republic visited me at the Foreign Ministry recently. After some of them praised the situation of the Hungarians in Slovakia, the ethnic Hungarian deputy in the delegation and representative of the Coexistence Movement said that perhaps it would be better to ask the Hungarians themselves about this.

[TALLOZO] The Romanian and Slovak press have a totally different view of this. The Romanian newspaper LIBERTATE once quoted you as allegedly saying the following at an alleged secret meeting with the Democratic Union of Hungarian in Romania [RMDSZ—UDMR in Romanian]: Romania has two options, either accept the Hungarians' autonomy, or face the danger of a Bosnian-type interethnic conflict. If we remember the meeting of the World Transylvania Association in Budapest and the unbelievable hysteria that emerged in Romania about this meeting, we should speak openly about the increasingly frequent meetings between members of the Hungarian Government and representatives of the Hungarian minorities living abroad. It seems that they misinterpret this.

[Jeszenszky] It does not seem that we had to meet in secret, all the more so because you said yourself that we were meeting frequently. So I do not think there was any reason for this.

[TALLOZO] According to the Romanians, it was a secret meeting.

[Jeszenszky] You read too many crime stories. Or you watch Romanian television, and I do not think that this is a pleasant pastime from any point of view. I do not think that it is useful for extremist opinions to gain

broad acceptance, opinions that aim to create hysteria in connection with the Hungarian efforts. [passage omitted]

[TALLOZO] Perhaps they are suspicious that the minorities' demand for autonomy firmly supported by the Hungarian Government is the first step, and they openly say so. Cultural autonomy, then territorial autonomy, and the majority Hungarian population of these autonomous regions—the Szeklers' land and southern Slovakia—could demand union with Hungary. Perhaps the border could be modified peacefully, on the basis of an international arbitration similar to the Vienna Dictate....

[Jeszenszky] If this had been the secret goal of the government and the Hungarians and Szeklers in Transylvania, we could have come up with this demand long ago. Such arbitration would not be more possibie even if it is preceded by autonomy. Here are the opposing examples, and it would be important for the Hungarian people to see this more clearly as well. International peace, security, and stability—this is what the world is interested in, and this is what the Hungarian and Romanian people are interested in too. If they have any sense, the Romanians should look at a map or at the relevant reference books to see the size of Hungary's population and Army. If they were concerned before, they will calm down after taking such a look.

[TALLOZO] But you know that things do not work this way. Ten million [people] compared to 23 million [people].

[Jeszenszky] Stability is guaranteed by the satisfaction of the people, irrespective of their national affiliation. Satisfaction and, to a certain extent, prosperity. Minorities, and not just the Hungarian minorities, are satisfied if they are not oppressed and if they are certain of their future. The whole issue of autonomy is not new: In 1918, on the occasion of its union, Romania promised autonomy. The peace treaty, the peace treaty of 1919-1920, forced very detailed legal stipulations upon the successor states of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, in the form of agreements on protecting the minorities. Therefore, we are not talking about new demands here, but about implementing something that was on the agenda in the past too, things that have been solved very well in a number of western European countries with large minority populations, like the autonomy in southern Tirol. There were serious tensions in southern Tirol a few decades ago. There were bomb attacks and the question of territorial affiliation was debated. When the Austrian and Italian Governments agreed on this issue by including the minority population in southern Tirol and the Germans in Austria also got their autonomy, both terrorism and the general tension between the two states ceased to exist. Last year, they announced that this issue was finally solved.

[TALLOZO] Do you seriously believe that this could also happen between Romania and Hungary?

[Jeszenszky] I must believe in this, and I do. I do not know when this will happen, but surely this is the solution. [passage omitted]

[TALLOZO] You said that, from certain points of view, the West abandoned those who accepted the sacrifices of economic restructuring in Hungary. What are those points of view?

[Jeszenszky] I referred to a specific matter here. However, there are a lot of steps that we expected, like easing and accelerating the Hungarian presence in international markets, not only with the EC but also with the European Free Trade Association....

[TALLOZO] In your opinion, would the West abandon us in case of an attack through military escalation in the south?

[Jeszenszky] It is absolutely certain that in the case of aggression against a defenseless country, the country in question must be defended and supported on the basis of the UN Charter. If this aggression is connected with the fact that we are participating in an action aimed at securing peace in the region, then it is absolutely sure that we are talking here about more than a moral obligation. [passage omitted]

### Refugee Affairs Official Views Situation

*AU0505152993 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 4 May 93 p 11*

[Report on interview with State Secretary Istvan Morvay, chairman of the Interior Ministry's Refugee and Migration Office, by Karoly Lencses; place and date not given: "What If the Serbs Are Coming Too?"]

[Excerpts] It is natural that the debate on accepting refugees increases when living conditions become more difficult. It is more difficult to distribute what little aid is available. Quite a few citizens think that Hungary is doing more than its resources allow, and one can increasingly hear official claims that Hungary is unable to receive any more refugees. We asked Istvan Morvay whether the boat was really full.

He told us that the minister of the interior has repeatedly declared that Hungary was full. However, this formulation needs explanation: "Full" will mainly discourage those who are coming to us for economic reasons or those who want to get to the West through Hungary. At the same time, Hungary cannot accept all the humanitarian refugees either, because many of them, particularly a large number of Bosnians for example, arrived in Hungary as a result of organized deportation, and if we also accepted them, we would thus be abetting ethnic cleansing. However, we will continue to accept as refugees those who are in danger in their own countries as well as ethnic Hungarians. However, this does not mean that we encourage Hungarian minorities to settle in Hungary.

Regarding the refugees from the Yugoslav crisis, Morvay told us that most of the people trying to come into Hungary are coming from camps, and not from war zones, and they are trying to get to the West through Hungary. The UN High Commissioner's Office for Refugees is contributing to the operation of refugee camps in Serbia and Croatia, as well as to the operation of similar temporary camps in Hungary, so we are no longer talking here about war refugees. Thus, one cannot condemn the domestic practice by which the authorities are selecting people at the border and sending some people back. These people do not have to return to the war-torn areas, but to camps similar to ours.

According to some estimates, some 15,000 Yugoslav refugees have already returned. However, Morvay is more cautious and says that no one has exact data on this today. This will be one of the tasks of the recently established Refugee Affairs and Migration Office, namely to work out and operate a reliable records system. [passage omitted]

The budget allocated 1 billion forints for the Refugee Affairs and Migration Office, but a much larger sum will probably be collected for the refugee fund. However, it is impossible to estimate the amount of money to be paid by the UN High Commissioner's Office for Refugees or by certain states and other foreign organizations. [passage omitted]

Morvay said that it would take great courage to predict the future migration waves, but it is certain that immigration will not stop soon and Hungary has to be prepared to accept new refugees. However, the capacity of permanent camps will be kept within reasonable limits. It is difficult to place more than 5,000 people in a camp for a longer time. [passage omitted]

The migration organization is primarily encouraging repatriation. The document signed by the Hungarian and Croatian side with the United Nations last year on the repatriation of Southern Slavs who fled to Hungary also shows this. However, the conditions for any organized repatriation are not yet present, and not a single refugee has yet returned on the basis of this agreement. The situation continues to be unstable in Eastern Slavonia and Baranya, and no fundamental changes are expected in the short term. If Croatia launches the oft-mentioned operation to retake the Baranya triangle, we will face another wave of refugees. If the Serbs who have settled there in the meantime flee to Hungary, we will also have to make sure that members of the two opposing sides are not placed in the same refugee camp. According to Moray, in such a case, we would have no other choice but to keep the two groups strictly separated.

## Foreign Minister on Treaty With Ukraine

*LD0605112193 Budapest MTI in English 0921 GMT 6 May 93*

[Text] Budapest, May 6 (MTI)—The Hungaro-Ukrainian basic treaty contains an almost unique clause on national minorities, comparable only to Hungary's minority protection agreement with Slovenia, Foreign Minister Geza Jeszenszky said in an interview in Thursday's "UJ MAGYARORSZAG", a daily close to the government.

In the interview, Jeszenszky also commented on the clause 2 of the treaty, which awaits Hungarian parliamentary ratificiation. The clause, which says "...the two sides do not have, and will not have, any territorial claims on each other," was a rejection of forcible border changes, he said.

In keeping with its 1990 programme and programmes of the coalition and opposition parties, the government seeked reconciliation with all its neighbours and improvement of the situation of ethnic Hungarians in these countries, Jeszenszky said.

The government would only conclude agreements which guaranteed this, in compliance with the aims of organizations and representatives of Hungarians living abroad, he said.

"We are familar with Hungarian minorities' endeavours for self-government, fulfilment of which lies in the interests of both hungary and its neighbours," Jeszenszky told "UJ MAGYARORSZAG".

## Entrepreneurs Seek Investments Abroad

*AU0405111993 Budapest HETI VILAGGAZDASAG in Hungarian 1 May p 103*

[Unattributed report: "There Is Demand"]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] Compared with the $4.7 billion invested in Hungary up until the end of 1992, the total of slightly more than $100 million invested by Hungarian enterprises abroad is insignificant. However, the Hungarian entrepreneurs are trying to join the international economic stream. Given the fact that the domestic sales opportunities have also diminished, interest in setting up foreign companies is increasing. Compared with 1989 when only 78 Hungarian enterprises had foreign investments worth 4.3 billion forints, by 1992 their number increased tenfold and the value of foreign investments almost doubled.

The direction of Hungarian capital investment abroad has also changed in recent years: earlier, such investments were mainly carried out in Western Europe; in the past one or two years, such mixed enterprises were mainly set up in Central-Eastern Europe. For example, out of the 398 mixed enterprises set up by Hungarian firms abroad in 1992, almost 300 enterprises were registered in the area of the former CEMA, and more than 70 percent of the overall investment of 2.2 billion forints went to these countries. [passage omitted]

The average Hungarian share in mixed enterprises in Western Europe is about 4-5 million forints; 6.9 million forints in the CIS; and 500,000-700,000 forints in Romania, the Czech Republic, and Slovakia. Among the mixed enterprises set up in the first quarter of 1993, there are some in which $100 or $120 investment was already enough to obtain 90 percent or 49.9 percent of the shares, like the Aranyhid [Golden Bridge] in Moscow or the Hungarex in Kharkov.

There is a considerable difference between Western and Eastern investments. The former is characterized by an export of capital, while the latter is characterized by an export of materials and knowhow, up to 90 percent. Thus, the level of Hungarian capital exports is insignificant. "However, the role played by these foreign investments is not insignificant"—Frigyes Banki, head of a department of the Ministry of International Economic Relations, said. He added that, in addition to seeking and finding the opportunities favorable for them, the mixed enterprises headquartered abroad made it possible to develop widespread, long-term and profitable trade relations without state assistance. [passage omitted]

## Scientist Claims Treatment for Radiation Illness

*AU0605125693*

[Editorial Report] Budapest 168 ORA in Hungarian on 4 May on pages 7 to 9 carries a 2,600-word interview with scientific researcher Mihaly Torocsik by Imre Hegyi under the headlines: "Science Tightening Its Belt—Can a World Career Start in Szolnok?—The Tribulations of a Fantastic Invention." The place and date of the interview are not given.

Hegyi notes that Torocsik has become famous because he claims he can "reduce, therefore cure, radioactive-affected conditions with a medical preparation." Responding, Torocsik explains that the "Lajos Kossuth University of Sciences in Debrecen and the Joliot Curie Institute have for a long time been producing chemical compounds to counteract radiation." "After the Chernobyl tragedy," Torocsik says, "I came to the Joliot Curie Institute with a theory and certain minerals" because "I felt these minerals could fix radio isotope materials, including strontium, caesium, and cerium, through structural change. This is how the TVSZ-31 medical preparation that removed radio isotopes from the stomach and the bowels was made." However, he continues, the two institutes "further developed this and produced new compounds that were able to remove these isotopes from the whole body, including the blood and the lungs."

Torocsik mentions that he has been "conducting research into the food supply of plants for 15 years" and in the process, he discovered materials that are able to bind toxic ions. "I thought that if these bind toxic ions then they will also bind radio isotopes."

After a description of his financing and registration problems over the years, Torocsik says the new compound is "under registration now and, by all indications, it will be a medicine."

Torocsik mentions that, "in Debrecen, lead has also been bound by this compound." The drugs do not have names, only the following designations: "TVSZ-31, Peter 23, LB5."

According to an editorial note at the end of the interview, "an important Japanese company is showing serious interest in the discovery, negotiations are under way, and it is hoped that a business deal will be concluded in the coming days."

## PL Ministers Resign From Government

*LD0505120893 Warsaw PAP in English 1148 GMT 5 May 93*

[Text] Warsaw, May 5—Jerzy Kaminski and Zygmunt Hortmanowicz, members of the Peasant Agreement (PL), have both tendered their resignations from the government, the prime ministers press secretary Zdobyslaw Milewski announced on Wednesday.

Prime Minister Hanna Suchocka is to take a decision on the resignations "in the near future," Milewski said.

The resignations follow the recent decision by PL to withdraw from the coalition.

Kaminski is minister for parliamentary contacts, and Hortmanowicz minister for environmental protection.

## Albanian Foreign Minister Signs Agreement

*LD0405204193 Warsaw PAP in English 1951 GMT 4 May 93*

[Text] Warsaw, May 4—Poland and Albania signed an agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation on Tuesday, the first day of an official visit paid to Poland by Albanian Minister of Foreign Affairs Alfred Serreqi.

Polish Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski said that the signing of the document is "the start of the reconstruction of cultural relations between Poland and Albania."

The signing ceremony was preceded by Polish-Albanian plenary talks held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Following the talks, Minister Skubiszewski said that the reconstruction of bilateral relations covers all walks of life, adding that the sides reviewed the hitherto achievements in this respect.

Skubiszewski said he had suggested to his guest to continue the interministerial consultations especially "in such fields as our experiences in democratic transformations in the political and economic spheres." The minister added his proposal includes also the exchange of experience in relations with European organizations.

## Assured of Support Over Kosovo

*LD0505130093 Warsaw Third Program Radio Network in Polish 1200 GMT 5 May 93*

[Text] Poland's support for Albanian attempts to ensure deployment of UN peacekeeping forces in Kosovo was the main subject of talks between Jozef Slisz, deputy speaker of the Senate, and Albert Serreqi, minister of foreign affairs of Albania. Slisz said that the Albanian guest was concerned that without a firm UN stance in Kosovo, where Albanians constitute 92 percent of the population, a situation similar to what has happened in other regions of the former Yugoslavia may occur.

Talking to Sejm Speaker Wieslaw Chrzanowski, the Albanian guest expressed interest in possibilities for accelerating the development of bilateral relations, particularly economic contacts.

## Meets With President Walesa

*LD0505210793 Warsaw PAP in English 2044 GMT 5 May 93*

[Text] Warsaw, May 5—President Lech Walesa receiving visiting Albanian Minister of Foreign Affairs Alfred Serreqi on Wednesday stressed the favourable directions of the development of Polish-Albanian relations.

The Polish president emphasised that today's talks should be an occasion to discuss ways of improving Polish-Albanian cooperation and stressed that countries undergoing transformations should strengthen ties. Only then, the president said, would countries with better economy consider us as serious partners.

Alfred Serreqi underlined the importance of his meeting with Lech Walesa as Poland and Poles unlike other countries of Eastern Europe in the times of communist rule opposed the communist ideology and were inspiration to other Eastern European nations.

The Albanian minister noted that his country for half a century had been in cultural and political isolation. What makes reforms in Albania even more difficult is, according to Serreqi, its unfavourable geo-political position.

Half of the Albanian population, over 3 million people, is suffering oppression in the Autonomous Province of Kosovo on the territory of the new Yugoslavia. Finding a solution to the conflict in the Balkans is one of main concerns of the Albanian Government at the moment, Serreqi stated.

Earlier in the day, Minister Serreqi was received by Prime Minister Hanna Suchocka. Serreqi discussed possibilities of Polish-Albanian cooperation and expressed the opinion that Polish entrepreneurs could participate in the development of the market economy in that country by investing in tourism and agriculture.

The Albanian minister conveyed thanks to Tadeusz Mazowiecki whose activities as a United Nations special envoy contribute to the presentation of problems of Albanians living in Kosovo to world opinion.

Situation of Albanians in Kosovo was also a main issue discussed by Albert Serreqi with representatives of the Polish Parliament.

Serreqi sought Poland's support for Albania's efforts to have the U.N. peace keeping forces deployed in Kosovo, Senate Deputy Speaker Jozef Slisz said after talks with the Albanian guest. Serreqi stressed that Albania is expecting the U.N. to take more effective steps to restore peace in the region, Sejm (lower house) Speaker Wieslaw Chrzanowski reported.

The minister was also interested in the work of Sejm and Senate as Albania is still facing democratic transformation of its parliament, participants in the meeting with Serreqi told reporters. The minister was particularly interested in relations between parliamentary committees for foreign affairs and their role in shaping Poland's foreign policy.

### Public-Sector Employees Begin National Strike

*LD0505213893 Warsaw PAP in English 2113 GMT 5 May 93*

[Text] Warsaw, May 5—The national strike committee of public-sector employees of the Solidarity Union estimates that over 300,000 employees of the health service and teachers participated in the Wednesday strike against reductions in wage indexation and the government's plans to reduce public-sector employment by five per cent.

Committee member Zbigniew Kruszynski said the strike is expanding. He explained that the committee perceives the strike as a test before a general strike of public-sector employees scheduled for May 10.

We are inclined to relinquish the general strike if the government announces that amendments will be made to the budget law so as to make spending for public-sector equal to that of 1992, chairman of the secretariat of the Mazowsze chapter of Health Service Solidarity Union Stanislaw Grzonkowski said, envisaging that in September some hospitals will have to be closed due to the lack of money.

Health workers are also demanding an increase in budget resources for the health service and a government decision on reform of health care insurance.

Also on Wednesday, the Solidarity National Section of Education started the protest action which is to last until further notice.

Deputy chairman of the national protest committee of the Solidarity Union of Education Workers Andrzej Kropiwnicki said that teachers had consciously selected the date for their protest before graduation exams at secondary schools for otherwise the protest would go unnoticed. "It is a crazy decision but it confirms our determination," he added.

Leader of the "Solidarity-80" trade union Marian Jurczyk announced his union support for the national protest action of public-sector employees on Wednesday. Stressing the dramatic situation in the entire public sector, Jurczyk said that there is a need for a general revision of the hitherto policies of all post-Solidarity governments.

"One cannot tolerate any longer the government mismanagement and increasing expenditure for state administration, especially for the central administration, and at the same time limitation of funds for education and health-care system," said Jurczyk.

### Solidarity-80 Supports Strike

*LD0505165793 Warsaw PAP in English 1546 GMT 5 May 93*

[Text] Szczecin, May 5—Marian Jurczyk, leader of the Solidarity-80 trade union announced his union's support for the national protest action of the public-sector worker on Wednesday.

Jurczyk stressing the dramatic situation in the entire public-sector said there is a need for a general revision of the hitherto policies of all postsolidarity governments.

"One cannot tolerate any longer the government's mismanagement and increasing expenditures for state administration, especially for the central administration, and at the same time limitation of funds for education and the health-care system," said Jurczyk.

### Interfactory Solidarity Agreement Established

*LD0505175893 Warsaw PAP in English 1725 GMT 5 May 93*

[Text] Warsaw, May 5—An interfactory "Solidarity" agreement, a new Solidarity structure, was established at the Ursus Tractor Factory outside Warsaw on Wednesday.

The agreement affiliates workplace committees of several large plants, such as Ursus and the FSO Small Car Maker, PKS Transport Enterprise and Warsaw University.

The signatories of the agreement said that their aim was to radically change the situation in Poland. They are demanding an immediate resignation of the government and President Lech Walesa. They also expressed distrust in the Solidarity's National Committee and its leader Marian Krzeklewski as well as Solidarity parliamentary floor group.

Members of the agreement appealed to other factory committees for support and participation in a protest march to the Belvedere planned for May 18.

### Grain Harvest Forecast Higher Than 1992

*LD0405221393 Warsaw PAP in English 2140 GMT 4 May 93*

[Text] Warsaw, May 4—Grain harvest in Poland is to amount to 22-23 million tonnes, which would be a sufficent amount to meet the current needs but would not allow for augmenting stocks diminished by low crops last year, President of the Polish Grain Company Bogdan Judzinski reported Tuesday.

According to him, farmers encouraged by high prices of grain increased cereals growing areas by 300,000 hectares. If there are no weather problems, the total output should go up in comparison with the previous year by 2 quintals per hectare.

### Embassies Warned Miners 'Might Come' to Bucharest

*AU0605140493 Bucharest EVENIMENTUL ZILEI in Romanian 4 May 93 p 1*

[Liana Simion, Gabriel Gherghescu article: "Ten Thousand Miners Might Come to Bucharest This Week"]

[Text] Sources close to a Western embassy have given us a noteworthy piece of information: All embassies of the G-24 countries have been warned that about 10,000 miners might come to Bucharest at the beginning of this week.

The purpose of the march of those forces from the Jiu Valley to the capital is not yet known. It seems to be a new kind of protest, namely the habitual strike!

The miners are demanding that more subsidies should be granted to the mining sector and better salaries, our diplomatic sources reveal.

The news that [miners' union leader Miron] Cosma's miners are preparing to come to Bucharest has surprised the prime minister [Nicolae Vacaroiu], who reacted by saying: "The miners might come to salute me. Anyway, I do not know anything about them coming."

Ion Homos (of the Metarom trade union) has told us that there is evidence that the miners are organizing themselves, "but they still have not received the go-ahead." Victor Ciorbea (National Confederation of Romania's Free Trade Unions—CNSLR) commented: "Perhaps they are coming to teach us a lesson, miners' style."

Concerning rumors about the miners' preparations to come to Bucharest, Octavian Dragota, the head of the Petrosani city railroad station, whom we contacted by telephone, told us: "We have not heard anything of the kind. We have not been not ordered to prepare any trains for this purpose."

### Melescanu Concludes Official Visit to Slovakia

*AU0605082093 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0606 GMT 6 May 93*

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 6/5/1993—Romania's minister of foreign affairs, Teodor Melescanu, concluded on Wednesday, 5 May, an official two-day visit to Bratislava, at the invitation of his Slovak counterpart, Jozef Moravcik.

A top moment of the visit was the initialing of the treaty on friendship and collaboration between Romania and the Slovak Republic, a diplomatic initiative with deep significance for the Romanian-Slovak ties, as well as for the European political context. The treaty will be signed during the forthcoming official visit of Romanian President Ion Iliescu to Slovakia.

The schedule of the visit to Bratislava of Melescanu also included talks with the Slovak prime minister, Vladimir Meciar, with foreign minister Jozef Moravcik, and with the mayor of Bratislava, Peter Kresanek. The talks between Romania's foreign minister and the Slovak premier pointed out both countries' wish to stimulate dialogue and collaboration in all fields of activity, including the promotion of human rights and of the rights of the minorities, on a bilateral plane and within international bodies.

The bilateral dimension of the Romanian-Slovak relations was studied during talks between the two ministers of foreign affairs who agreed upon a furthering and an increasing of the level of the political dialogue, upon the extension of economic and commercial ties and the need to collaborate in view of granting European standards to the issue of the minorities.

### Iliescu Welcomes Belarusian President on Arrival

*AU0605120293 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0952 GMT 6 May 93*

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 6/5/1993—Stanislav Shushkevich, president of the Supreme Soviet of Belarus, arrived Thursday, May 6, in Bucharest, at the invitation of President Ion Iliescu, on a two-day official visit to Romania.

President Shushkevich is accompanied by his wife, Irina Shushkevich, by Sergey Ling, vice president of the Council of Ministers, president of the State Committee for Economy and Planning, Vladimir Levchik, president of the Commission of State Construction of the Supreme Soviet, by Yevgeniy Voytovich, minister of culture, Aleksandr V. Sosnov, president of the Labour Commission, Ivan Teresko, president of the Commission for International Affairs and Foreign Economic Relations.

President Shushkevich was met at Otopeni Airport by Romania's President Ion Iliescu, by other Romanian dignitaries.

In a statement made at the airport, Romania's President Ion Iliescu hailed the visit of the distinguished guest as "an expression of the growing ties between our countries. The responding visit of President Shushkevich will mark, as we hope, an important moment in the development of these relations," said President Iliescu showing that "a treaty of friendship and collaboration between our countries is due to be signed together with other documents at government level that will create a new juridical framework for growing bilateral relations and for collaboration on multiple planes."

On his turn, President Stanislav Shushkevich stated his "conviction that these contacts will bear a positive influence on strengthening the relations between our states. We are pleased with the preparation of the documents due for signing and I believe that both states are ready to make one step further in the process of becoming worthy of the European Council. I thank the president for the invitation extended on me and I

consider that we are to make a further step towards an improvement of both states' prosperity," said the distinguished guest.

### Danescu Views Demilitarization of Police

*AU0505085193 Bucharest ADEVARUL in Romanian 29 Apr 93 pp 1-2*

[Interview with Major General George Ioan Danescu, Minister of Interior, by Petre Nicolae; place and date not given: "We Can Join Europe Without Having a Civilian Police"]

[Text] [Nicolae] Mr. Minister, the daily ADEVARUL has lately presented to its readers some of the major cases of corruption that can be traced right through to top officials of certain political groupings. To what extent did the ministry of interior try to clear up those cases? I am referring to the serious cases in which dignitaries and other persons in important positions are involved.

[Danescu] Let me begin by saying that I do not understand why you say "lately," because your daily has written about and fought corruption from the very beginning, and that is why I—and I think the whole population as well—have been supporting your paper. I would even say that you are often ahead of us in the offensive. Concerning the items you have been publishing on various cases of corruption, I would like to ask you to accept my idea that after all they are investigations of the press, whereas the actual handling of such cases ought to be made on account of pieces of evidence that are hard to come by for journalists. Still, the majority of the cases that we were alerted to have been completely solved by the police, while the others are currently being dealt with. I would like you to consider the fact that the police very often have to operate with documents elaborated by other institutions and legal steps are also taken by other bodies. I hope you agree that, without exaggeration, we have obtained certain results in this field and that is why I now have quite a number of "friends" who would jump for joy if, for instance, I were to be demoted tomorrow.

[Nicolae] Does the lack of legal regulations, of certain bills meant to deter corruption prevent you—and if so, to what extent—from beginning investigations into mafia-type organizations?

[Danescu] I do not think that we really need new laws that badly. Existing laws are not thoroughly applied, and we have insufficient personnel to apply them. As a matter of fact that also goes for all the other institutions that are involved in fighting the corruption phenomenon.

[Nicolae] Is there really no way of investigating officials situated in higher positions than that of company managers or inspectors? I mean, there is a method of lifting the immunity of highly-placed persons to begin investigations. Could that not be used in our country as well?

[Danescu] Let me tell you that to me there can be no highly-placed persons or offices that cannot be punished if they break the law. However, persons who occupy higher positions in society are influential, and therefore I think we would be making a gross mistake if—wishing to act similarly at all levels—we moved hastily. On the other hand I can tell you that in such cases we have to act jointly with all other competent state institutions such as the government control corps, the financial guard, the prosecutor's office, the judicial bodies, and so on. I do not want to be misunderstood, so I will give you an example. Al Capone was not caught by the police but rather by the fiscal bodies. I am not promising anything, but please believe me that we will raise the jumping bar centimeter by centimeter, as they do in athletics, and if the evidence is pertinent at all levels, we will even request that the prosecutor's office lift the parliamentary immunity of certain persons.

[Nicolae] Mr. Minister, I know that you have met with the delegation of the Commission for Juridical and Human Rights Issues of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe. What other special issues did you discuss? Does Romania's joining the Council of Europe depend in any way on the demilitarization of your ministry?

[Danescu] That is right. Together with other officials of the interior ministry on Tuesday [27 April] I attended the meeting you mentioned. During that session we discussed general issues related to our ministry and we were asked a number of questions concerning the number of police officers, whether they are subordinated to the Ministry of National Defense, whether during investigations we observe the defendants' right to defend themselves, whether we have had corrupt employees and whether we took measures against them, whether our ministry is under the control of civilian authorities, and so on. We told them the number of our police officers per thousand citizens, we compared that with the corresponding number in other countries, and we concluded that we are lagging behind, especially considering the explosion of crime we are currently experiencing. We also tackled the much discussed issue of demilitarizing the police. I explained to them that the police, regardless of whether they do or do not have ranks—and, if I am not mistaken, even the U.S. police have ranks—have to carry out their duty, namely to fight crime, because the citizens are not so much interested in the kind of clothes the police wear, but rather in whether the police defend them against criminals and help them if need be. Considering that requirement, our current main concern is the lack of equipment and personnel. Of course, we are also considering the issue of demilitarization, but here we have to take measures that are adapted to the concrete situation currently existing in Romania. I do not oppose that process, but if we want to do it right, we have to give it careful consideration on the one hand, and we also have to have the necessary financial resources on the other. You see, the problem is not all that simple, because actually we are talking about the

rights of our people [reference to the fact that civilians generally earn less than military personnel do].

Mr. [Victor] Babiuc, the former interior minister, for instance, who was a strong supporter of demilitarization, actually never did anything except make statements about it. I realized this the moment I returned to the Ministry of Interior and I found that the number of military positions had increased compared to civilian ones and that a large number of persons coming directly from civilian life had been given military ranks instead of civilian functions. That was odd, because there are several departments in the interior ministry where they can easily employ civilians. As far as I am concerned, I promise I will trigger that process, but—as I have already said—I will take a number of factors into consideration, without delaying the process, however, without any reasons.

Another thing is that there are certainly many people who would like to have a civilian as minister of interior and perhaps there is nothing wrong with that. However, I think that they are not so much concerned about the office in itself, but rather the person assigned to it, because—forgive me for my lack of modesty—I am a very rigorous man, a "habitual" enemy of the undisciplined or criminal elements. Perhaps that is why quite a few people are arguing that we cannot join Europe because we do not have a civilian police and interior minister. I would like to conclude by telling you that the truth is quite different: During the meeting and our talks [with the Council of Europe representatives] they have not posed the aforementioned issue as a precondition of our joining the Council of Europe, but—as I have already said—many people use this opportunity to attack me, because to them I am an inconvenient person.

## Trade Unions List Demands at Negotiations

*AU0505190693 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1539 GMT 5 May 93*

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 5/5/1993—A government team led by Premier Nicolae Vacaroiu started a new round of negotiations with union leaders of Alfa, CNSRL [National Council of Free Trade Unions of Romania], BNS [National Trade Union Bloc] and Fratia, Wednesday, May 5, at 14:00 local time [1100 GMT].

The negotiations were asked for in a letter sent to the premier by the unions "unwilling to let the strikes started on May 5 spread."

The leader of the "Univers" unions, who did not sign the letter was absent from the negotiations.

During negotiations according to union leaders, the following issues will be discussed:

1. 70,000 lei to be taken as reference salary as against the month of April and not of May, on which gratuities to be added;
2. The commission named to analyze whether it is legal or not to apply taxes to money granted in aid by economic agents to include the leaders of the union confederations. Consultations with the unions, as stipulated in the May 5 protocol, are not enough.
3. A deadline to be set for the family budget formula to be established by the government and the unions. The relations are to be announced at that moment among the industrial production index, the productivity index, the real wage index and the price rise index.
4. To specify that minimum pre-tax monthly wages stand at 30,000 lei in Romania;
5. The May 5 protocol summing up the results of the negotiations conducted up to then to be signed by Premier Nicolae Vacaroiu and Justice Minister Petre Ninosu.

The dialogue, that was an emergency one, was not attended by the press, neither broadcast by radio or television. Sources close to the cabinet of the premier said that the negotiations would be followed by a briefing.

## Vacaroiu, Union Leaders Brief Press on Talks

*AU0605091993 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0726 GMT 6 May 93*

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 6/5/1993—After five hours and a half of negotiations between a governmental team headed by Prime Minister Nicolae Vacaroiu and representatives of trade unions confederations currently facing a working conflict (Fratia, Alfa, National Trade Union Bloc, National Confederation of Romania's Free Trade Unions, Ceres, and Univers), a solution was reached for some divergencies in the protocol signed on May 3, 1993, to which the unions brought five amendments. At the end of the talks and after a new protocol was elaborated, the representatives of union confederations refused to sign it. It was agreed that a new round of talks will be held on May 6.

Talks were resumed on Wednesday [5 May] behind closed doors. Only one representative of each confederation and a limited number of government officials participated in the dialogue. Subsequently, the premier motivated the procedure used with both sides wish to hold pragmatic, operative, and efficient talks, without an exaggerated prolongation of discussions.

After 2000 [1700 GMT], during the elaboration of the new protocol, a meeting with the press was held at the Victoria Palace, during which leaders of the unions and the Romanian premier offered separately details on the debates. The leader of the Fratia confederation, Miron Mitrea, pointed out that one point on the list of claims remained still unsolved, the one regarding the reference fund for the salaries at an enterprise level, the other claims being liable to be accepted. Despite all these, Mitrea said, the Fratia confederation will continue its strike until the signing of the protocol.

Bogdan Hossu, president of the Alfa confederation, said that important steps were made in the creation of the prerequisites for avoiding general strike, the government proving a higher flexibility. The atmosphere was relaxed and the positions held by both parts were more constructive. Despite all these, the protocol will not be signed before this evening, and the final decision will be notified to the government on Thursday, May 6, around 1000 [0700 GMT].

The changes in the new draft protocol were assessed as important and significant for the unions participating in the negotiations.

Regarding the minimal wage, Victor Ciorbea, the leader of the National Confederation of Romania's Free Trade Unions said that a notion of a minimum basic pre-tax salary at the whole country's level was agreed, to avoid any confusion, and that a minimum 30,000 lei monthly wage for the state-owned sector was also agreed.

Prime Minister Nicolae Vacaroiu expressed his wonder over the necessity of a new round of negotiations after the signing of the 3 May protocol when, in fact, all claims advanced by the unions were found a solution, which would have led to a postponement of the strike. The premier stressed once again the fact that the general strike would seriously affect Romania's economy and it was precisely under that responsibility that the talks went on.

### Purpose of PHARE Assistance Explained

*AU0505125993 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1048 GMT 5 May 93*

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 5/5/1993—After signing at the headquarters of the Romanian Government the PHARE [Economic Reconstruction Aid for Poland and Hungary] indicative assistance programme for Romania, Mrs. Karen Fogg, head of the EC commission delegation that is currently in Bucharest, told a press conference the new programme, covering the 1993-1995 period, was closely correlated to the economic and social reform strategy of the Romanian Government.

The PHARE assistance for Romania, said Mrs. Fogg, is mainly intended for the development of economy and privatisation, development of human resources sectors and of the job-creation policies, support for management in public finances, for institutional reform—in both central and local public administration—for small and medium enterprise, for research in health, education, social insurance, agriculture, as well as for non-governmental organisations which must become socially efficient.

In 1993 PHARE will continue its programme for the modernisation and equipping of customs in Romania, for the restructuring and privatisation of small and medium enterprises and to provide assistance in development and modernisation of fiscal policies in Romania, with special focus on the value added tax, said Mrs. Fogg.

Till 1995 the PHARE Programme for Romania will allot 130 million ECU offered by the European Communities. So far PHARE has allotted 72 million ECU for Romania—40 million of which were destined for help in food and medication, especially for the orphanages.

### Iliescu Accused of 'Partisan' Attitudes

*AU0505062693 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1631 GMT 4 May 93*

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 4/5/1993—A communique released by the opposition parties—National Salvation Front, Christian- Democratic National Peasant Party, Hungarian Democratic Union of Romania, Civic Alliance Party, Liberal Party, Romanian Social Democratic Party and Romanian Ecologist Party—outlines the surprise and regret regarding the reaction of President Iliescu to the declaration-appeal made previously by the opposition parties and addressed to the government and to the trade unions, an appeal which asked for an authentic and constructive dialogue in order to avoid the general strike.

The opposition parties reproach the president that he often reacts with irritation to any action of the opposition and he sometimes addresses evidently partisan accusations.

The opposition parties express their faith that wisdom and democratic spirit will determine the president to adopt a good-faith attitude in keeping with his constitutional role as mediator, especially in the situations of social crisis, the communique reads in the end.

### Accord Enables Joining of Trade Exchanges

*AU0505125793 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1215 GMT 5 May 93*

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 5/5/1993—The entry in force of the ad-interim integration accord between Romania and the European Communities gives Romania full rights and responsibilities in the European family and the possibility to get involved in potential decisions on the continental prospects.

It actually gives Romania the de facto possibility to become integrated in the European commercial exchanges, thus enabling it to leave the status of second-echelon country of former communist Europe, said Napoleon Pop, head of the Romanian department for European integration, in an interview to daily newspaper EVENIMENTUL ZILEI.

The exchanges of goods and the cooperation between Romania and the EC have a wide road ahead now, he said. "There is the chance that Romanian exports to those countries may increase over the following years by

15-25 percent. The ad-interim accord also actuates a series of mechanisms through which commercial gains can be made, as more than 90 percent of the Romanian exports will benefit from 'zero customs taxes' on entry in the community countries."

"If the accord functions well," said Napoleon Pop in conclusion, "over the first five years the zero customs taxes will benefit the access on the European markets of all Romanian industrial products except textiles and steel."

### Economic Performance for Jan-Mar Reported

*AU0505174893 Bucharest ADEVARUL in Romanian 29 Apr 93 p 3*

[Ilie Stefan article: "Purchasing Power Drops Dramatically"]

[Text] According to data released by the National Board for Statistics, the Romanian economy has recovered to a certain extent over the first three months of this year. Here are the main figures: Overall industrial production grew in March by 12.3 percent compared to the previous month. In 11 of the 29 industrial branches, production exceeded the figures recorded in February, and in five branches it was superior to the March 1992 figures. In January and February this year overall industrial production dropped by 19.6 percent compared with the same period in 1992, whereas in March 1993 its decline was down to 12.7 percent compared with the same month last year. This means that the current situation is bad, but not as bad as it used to be.

Here is some other evidence supporting that notion: By the end of March, the value of the stocks of finished but unsold products of industrial companies dropped by about 8 billion lei compared with 28 February this year. Imports as well as exports increased over March both compared to the previous two months and to March of last year. However, imports continued to exceed exports, which caused a worsening of our foreign trade balance. Over the first three months of this year our exports in hard currency totalled $838 1 million, approximately equaling the amount recorded over the same months last year, whereas imports totalled $1,219.7 million, which is a 2.9 percent increase compared with the same period last year. Our trade balance was $381.6 million in the red.

The National Board for Statistics also revealed that concurrently with this "revival" of our economy, retail sales of commercial companies amounted to 223.1 billion lei, which is 19.2 percent less than retail sales in March 1992. At the same time consumer prices and the cost of services for the population have increased by 9.2 percent compared to the previous month and by 166.5 percent compared to the same month last year. The average inflation rate over the first three months of this year was 9.6 percent. The average nominal monthly salary amounted to 37,146 lei, which is a 27.4 percent increase compared to February, and 143 percent compared to March 1992. Comparing price increases and the increase in incomes one can easily see the drop of the population's purchasing power, which indicates that the number of the hungry has continued to grow. This becomes even more obvious if one considers that salaries increased in March partly because in that month they paid parts of the indexations due in January and February. On 19 March the unemployed numbered 1,060,435, which represents a smaller growth rate compared to the two previous months. In March unemployment reached 9.5 percent of the active civilian population.

### Romania's Serbs Protest UN Intervention

*93P20152A Bucharest EUROPA in Romanian 27 Apr-3 May 93 p 2*

[Open letter to Ilie Neacsu, director of the weekly EUROPA, from "M. Lazar, K. Arcadie, M. Emil, V. Bebe, M. Stevan, K. Zoran, G. Zivan, M. Nikolina, K. Konstanta, M. Constanta, and many others"]

[Text] We, the Serbian minority in Romania ask you to publish, in its entirety, our appeal to the chiefs of state of the United States, Russia, China, Japan, France, the United Kingdom, and Italy, as well as to the United Nations and its human rights organization.

We, the Serbian minority in Romania, consider the recent NATO decision to intervene militarily against the little state of Bosnian Serbs an odious crime against humanity and Christianity. These Bosnian Serbs are fighting for their lives in Bosnia and Herzegovina. We ask the aforementioned chiefs of state to look at the following deeds that convinced the Serbs not to sit idly by in their own homes waiting for death at the hands of the Muslims from Bosnia and Kosovo and the Croatian fascists.

The Serbs have not forgotten and will never forget the crimes these groups committed, namely those perpetrated by Muslims and Croatian terrorists during World War II under the protection of German-Italian-Hungarian fascism. Hundreds upon hundreds of thousands of Serbs were thrown into graves in Bosnia and Croatia—women, men, old people, and children—only because they were Christians. The Serbs cannot forget the crimes committed by the German fascists. For example, in the city of Kragujevac, thousands upon thousands of pupils, along with their teachers, were pulled out of their classrooms and executed on the outskirts of town. Anyone who has ever visited these graves and the museum in Kragujevac came away greatly horrified by the atrocities carried out by Helmut Kohl's co-nationals. Similarly, anyone who wants to see what the Kosovo Muslims perpetrated should go to the villages of Donji Nec and Gornji Nec, Ponosevac commune, Djakovoca county, where he will witness the one deed that stands out from among many. In these communities, two churches, built by the inhabitants, were

wiped off the face of the earth. The church's cemeteries were converted into cow pastures. Let's not even speak of the rapes and the homes burned to the ground by Albanians, who, under the guise of "Human Rights," try to explain to the entire world that they are fighting for human rights.

Esteemed aforementioned chiefs of state, only a small portion of the crimes committed by Muslims and Croats of the former Yugoslavia on the Serbs afford you the ability you to draw conclusions about the Serbs' fight in Yugoslavia for the survival of the Serbian people. We, the Serbian minority in Romania, believe that the Serbian people in the former Yugoslavia are being done a great injustice. Thus, we ask you to think long and hard about your own family, so that the good Lord does not curse you for the injustices committed against the Serbs, a people who will never be eradicated. Accordingly, we ask you to not allow yourself to be fooled by the intrigues put forth by the Muslim leaders in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as those from Kosovo and Croatia, which are led by former Comintern [Communist International] General Tudjman, the anti-Christ Izetbegovic, and Rugova from Kosovo, respectively. They receive help from beyond the borders of the former Yugoslavia, namely from the religious sects and the ultra-nationalists assembled from the entire world.

We, the Serbian minority in Romania, enjoy all the rights inherent in Romanian citzenship, regardless of ethnicity, religion, or political persuasion. We cannot help but note, to our surprise, the recent protest by the Hungarian minority leadership in Romania. These leaders are preventing the Romanian government from managing Romania in accordance with the Constitution and laws voted on by all Romanians. The only purpose behind these disloyal and dishonest protests is to create anxiety and restlessness among the Romanian people who have paid for democracy and freedom with many sacrifices. These so-called Hungarian minority representatives are merely nitpicking in order to discredit the Romanian Government and its people in the eyes of the whole world. In fact, these Hungarians are nothing but chauvinists who are looking to incite civil war and hatred among people, not only in Romania but in other countries as well. In other words, they want a Hungarian empire. I am convinced that the Hungarian population in Romania does not want this—only a small chauvinist minority and their leaders do. It is for this reason that we appeal to chiefs of state around the world, to human rights organizations, and to the United Nations. All those who want prosperity and peace in the world should lift up their voices against those who want to disturb the people's prosperity and peace, regardless of ethnicity, religion, and ideological persuasion. They should lift up their voices in the name of peace and freedom and in the name of humanity and justice.

We sign this appeal with the request that the patriotic newspaper "Europa" publish it, and insofar as it is possible, send it to the above-mentioned parties, because we lack the resources that would make it possible for us to do so. Furthermore, we would like to note that no one in our group belongs to a political party.

P.S. We find what we see on television hard to believe. The commander of U.N. forces, who is from France, a civilized country that has traditionally been friendly toward Serbs, behaved like a raw recruit when he refused to return a Serbian general's salute. This Serbian general had, incidentally, invited the U.N. commander into his home.

### Assembly Rejects Vance-Owen, Proclaims Referendum

*LD0605024693 Belgrade Radio Beograd Network in Serbo-Croatian 0232 GMT 6 May 93*

[Text] A minute and a half ago, the deputies cast their votes on the Vance-Owen plan: 51 were in favor, five were against, and there were 12 abstentions. They were voting on the decision reached at the parliament session in Bijeljina, which called for a referendum. Radovan Karadzic's signature—with all concessions and restrictions—has thus been proclaimed null and void with this vote, which means that a referendum will take place on 15 May.

### Cosic: Serb Assembly Made 'Most Fatal' Decision

*LD0605032393 Belgrade Radio Beograd Network in Serbo-Croatian 0300 GMT 6 May 93*

[Text] Dobrica Cosic, president of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, assessed the decision of the Serb Republic Assembly:

[Begin Cosic recording] Of all the bad and fatal decisions which an assembly in this country could make this morning, the parliament of the Serb republic [of Bosnia-Herzegovina] made the worst and most fatal one. Political reason sufferred defeat at dawn. This country and these people are embarking on a road of great uncertainty. I do not know what the next night, the next day, will bring for this country. This is all I can say. [end recording]

### Parliament Leader: Results as Expected

*LD0605065093 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0611 GMT 6 May 93*

[Excerpts] Pale, May 6 (TANJUG)—The deputies did not reject the Vance-Owen plan but confirmed the decision that the people should have the last word on it in a referendum scheduled for May 15 and 16, said President of the Bosnian Serb parliament Momcilo Krajisnik.

Krajisnik told reporters he had warned the deputies to bear in mind that a military intervention was very likely. [passage omitted]

Serb republic's Vice-President Biljana Plavsic said "it was impossible to expect anything different from what had already been decided in Bijeljina. What will happen now, I do not know."

At an earlier session in the town of Bijeljina, the Serb republic's parliament had decided to let the people say the final word in a referendum on May 15 and 16.

### Karadzic Assesses Bosnian Decision

*LD0605090693 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0541 GMT 6 May 93*

[Text] Pale, 6 May (TANJUG)—Both the acceptance and the rejection of the Vance-Owen peace plan are equally tragic, Bosnian Serb republic President Radovan Karadzic said this morning.

"This is a crucial decision since both options are equally tragic," Karadizc said at a news conference held after the assembly of the Serb Republic refused to ratify his signature on the peace plan and decided to let the people to vote on it in a referendum. He stressed that the Serb republic assembly had not rejected the peace plan but had only transferred the right to make the decision onto the people.

"People have to decide in a referendum whether to accept the plan or not," Karadzic said. "That is their democratic right which must not be undermined," he added.

Asked if, as hinted by him previously, he would resign if the plan was not ratified, Karadzic said that he was ready to resign since no individual was worth as much as a nation, but that any decision to that effect would have to be made after the referendum.

Asked if he expected a military intervention to follow, Karadzic said that he saw no reason for military intervention. "The Serb army is observing the peace and fights only when attacked. It has no plan to conquer an inch of any territory, we have been seeking safe corridors for Zepa and Gorazde and an urgent deployment of UN observers with all our units along the frontlines." "We are for peace, but the maps offered to us are so crucial and so bad for the Serb nation that the deputies could not decide whether to aceept or reject them," he stressed.

Karadzic said that he particularly appreciated the presence at the session of Greek Prime Minister Constantine Mitsotakis; Federal Republic of Yugoslavia President Dobrica Cosic; and the presidents of Serbia and Montenegro, Slobodan Milosevic and Momir Bulatovic, whom he described as genuine friends of the Serb people. "It was all the more difficult to make the decision in the light of the arguments put forward by the esteemed gentlemen," Karadzic said. "The fact that, nevertheless, the Serb people and their representatives could not find strength to decide otherwise is an indication of the dramatic situation that they are in."

Asked if he was disappointed with the Serb republic assembly's decision, Karadzic said that he was a participant in the drama besetting his people and deputies. "We have been driven into a tragic situation in which neither of the decisions would have been good for the Serb nation," he said.

"All our rights are being denied including the right to self- determination," the leader of the Bosnian Serbs said. He added that the secession of Bosnia-Herzegovina

from Yugoslavia was carried out against the will of the Serb people which had the right to a veto but that right was not respected.

"We are in a desperate situation. These people have no choice. This is what the international community has done to the Serb people in Bosnia-Herzegovina by leaving it with no choice in a desperate situation." He added that a desperate situation produces desperate behavior and, according to him, the responsibility for this rests with the international community.

Asked about Bosnian Serbs' reaction to possible air attacks, Karadzic said: "Since many things have happened that should not have happened, the air strikes are a possibility. We see neither reason nor justification for such actions. But, if they happen no one can predict what will ensue. People are living in dramatic circumstances and will defend themselves."

In case of an attack the Serbs would lose a unified military command, he added. This would result in chaos, fresh casualties, and destruction. According to Karadzic, Bosnian Serbs are ready for self-sacrifices, "and that is the most dangerous situation a nation can find itself in."

Asked how Slobodan Milosevic had reacted to the Bosnian Serb assembly decision, Karadzic said: "He was deeply disappointed." Milosevic avoided meeting the journalists and left by the back door.

### Karadzic Denies Assembly Response Rejection of Vance-Owen

*LD0605042893 Belgrade Radio Beograd Network in Serbo-Croatian 0400 GMT 6 May 93*

[Text] At a brief news conference, [Bosnian Serb president] Radovan Karadzic and [Chairman of the Serbian republic assembly] Momcilo Krajisnik explained the outcome of the session. Foreign journalists wanted to know the answer to just one question: Was the parliament's decision a rejection of the Vance-Owen plan?

Karadzic denied this, saying that the referendum scheduled for 15 and 16 May will be the people's response to what the Vance-Owen plan has on offer.

This is how Momcilo Krajisnik commented on the situation after the parliament's decision:

[Begin Krajisnik recording] We expect all sorts of reactions, and we are aware that there may be very serious consequences for our people. We will do everything possible to explain to the international community why our deputies made this decision. We will intensify diplomatic activities and our contacts in an attempt to evade the threats facing us, to say the least. [end recording]

### Measures Taken To Respond to Intervention

*LD0605105593 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0940 GMT 6 May 93*

[Text] Pale, 6 May (TANJUG)—Dusan Kovacevic, minister of defense of the Serb republic [in Bosnia-Herzegovina], said today that by reiterating their decision to let the Serb people decide on the Vance-Owen peace plan in a referendum, deputies of the Serb republic assembly had reflected the will of the majority.

"What are we to do next? Well, we shall sit down and talk about it," Kovacevic said. He added that the authorities and the people of the Serb republic had been preparing themselves for the possible consequences of such a decision.

Gen. Momir Talic, commander of the Krajina corps, stressed that the army of the Serb republic would serve the efforts to achieve goals which both the people and the political leaders define for them.

Asked if military intervention should be seriously reckoned with, Gen. Talic stressed that military intervention was more topical now than before. "We must count on an intervention since we have been threatened with it for a long time," he said. According to Talic, in addition to the threats to use most sophisticated aircraft, there is also the possibility of airborne assaults.

He, however, pointed out that this would mean "sending young men into certain death," adding that the Serb republic army had taken all necessary measures to this end. "If they want to rule the world and are using us as a testing ground, they must be aware that on that testing ground we shall defend our homes, our families, our dignity," Talic said. "If the conquerors opt for that course, we must be prepared to fight to the end," Gen. Talic said.

### Izetbegovic Views New Croat-Muslim Agreement

*AU0505175893 Split SLOBODNA DALMACIJA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Apr 93 pp 20, 21*

[Interview with President Alija Izetbegovic by Zeljko Garmaz; place and date not given: "My 'Jihad' Is a Fight for Survival"]

[Text] [Garmaz] Mr. President, should we really be optimists after the most recent negotiations between you and Mr. Mate Boban, carried out under the auspices of Lord Owen and President Franjo Tudjman, regarding not only the settlement of accumulated problems, but also the bloody clashes between Muslims and Croats in central Bosnia-Herzegovina? The text of the common statement that you made for the public does not reveal anything new. Is it just more hot air?

[Izetbegovic] There are reasons to be optimistic about it. One of the reasons is permanent: Clashes between Muslims and Croats are simply senseless; they are a part of those irrational and incomprehensible things that have

been abundant in the Balkans in the last few years, which has always been a matter of bewilderment among our people and the people abroad. It seems that all the people see that, except for some influential people in the Croatian Defense Council [HVO]. My optimism, however, has one additional reason this time. In comparison with all the talks that were held up to now, and were handled with kid gloves, these latest talks were quite straightforward, rough, and in some moments even harsh. We were simply giving one another black eyes....

**What I Said to Tudjman**

[Garmaz] What did you say one another?

[Izetbegovic] I certainly cannot tell you everything; however, we reproached the Croatian side for their insincerity, and slightly flirting with the third side. The situation in the field shows that we have now two fronts to fight on, which is not the case with the HVO! They have a sort of cease-fire with the Chetniks in this moment. Furthermore, we told them that they had deliberately attacked us in central Bosnia, for which we believe to have proof: Even the reports by UNPROFOR officials, that somehow found the way to us, state they believe that the HVO planned something for a longer time. To start the clashes they chose the moment in which we had the most difficult situation in Srebrenica and a generally difficult situation in eastern Bosnia.

I told President Tudjman that he could not at the same time support the Vance-Owen plan when he was abroad, while in his political performances at home he supports the confederalization of Bosnia-Herzegovina and even its division. I told him: Mr. President, choose one of the options, and tell us what you really want, so that we can adapt ourselves. You cannot support both options, because Bosnia-Herzegovina cannot be a state and nonstate at the same time. Furthermore, I reproached the Croatian side for their attempts to create a pure national area, which opposes the Vance-Owen plan. I reminded him that we signed the agreement under the auspices of two cochairmen of the conference, according to which the provinces are not nationally pure areas, and that no people can lay claim to any province. What Boban and his aides do is totally opposite to that agreement—they constantly call the Province of Mostar a Croatian province, and also the Province of Travnik, in which 38 percent are Muslims! Such behavior is unacceptable. I told them: Mostar is never going to be only a Croatian city. You can terrorize it for a month or two, but you will never rule over Mostar that way. You will be able to rule there only if you cooperate with Muslims in Mostar, and it would have been much wiser if you had included the Muslim people in the authorities, instead of sending the army. In that case you would have had peace, not clashes.

**Reckoning Without Host**

Any attempt to frighten the people with ethnic cleansing—for instance, to show what might happen with other Muslim villages by attacking the village of Ahmici (devastated village near Vitez), in order for Muslims to draw the conclusion that they should leave those areas—is reckoning without the host. Muslims cannot be forced to falter, and they will not leave.

So, the one who started this quarrel down there is pursuing a completely irrational and uncertain thing.

Of course, the Croatian side rejected all these accusations (or rather remarks). Boban said that Croats in Bosnia- Herzegovina were fighting for survival and independency of Bosnia- Herzegovina,"thereby carrying at least one Muslim on their backs," and he accused the Army of Bosnia-Herzegovina of causing the clashes in central Bosnia. President Tudjman spoke almost one hour. He repeated some observations from the previous meetings, that Croatia had recognized Bosnia-Herzegovina, that it had sent its ambassador to Sarajevo, that Croats in Bosnia-Herzegovina had voted for independent and sovereign Bosnia-Herzegovina at the referendum, that many Croats from Bosnia-Herzegovina had been coming to him, demanding the regions where Croats make up the majority to be added to Croatia, which he had rejected, and finally that Croatia had taken around 400,000 refugees from Bosnia-Herzegovina, which was a considerable burden for Croatian economy (according to the data issued by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, there are around 200,000 Muslim refugees from Bosnia-Herzegovina in Croatia, and they are supported mostly by very generous aid from Western and Islamic countries).

After such harsh talks, perhaps exactly because of their openness, but also thanks to the wisdom and experience of Lord Owen, it came to a turn. All of a sudden the atmosphere was overwhelmed by a more constructive tone that brought about understanding, which was quite a relief for both sides after exchanging many accusations. As you know, we signed the agreement after midnight, which has already been published.

**War for a Corridor**

[Garmaz] Is this common statement the same, or similar by its content, to all the previous ones?

[Izetbegovic] The prearrangements for the statemeNt were not the same, though, while in the meantime some events happened that, I believe, had a sobering effect. After all, the statement is only a final stage. Earlier we used to spare one another, so as not to upset relations. However, it seems that after this agreement things should finally take the right course, unless the inertia on the front makes it otherwise. You know, when the carriage starts going downhill, it gains speed, and it is quite difficult to stop it. Obviously, there are units that broke loose, and there is also much bad blood because of events that happened last week.... We are shocked and distressed because of events happening in Vitez and around it. Croats speak of some villages because of they also feel distressed. Therefore I proposed that an international commission should go there and determine

what had really happened and the causes of clashes and crimes committed. I made a similar proposal last week, when I was here, asking from Boban to go there together with Ejup Ganic, member of the Presidency of Bosnia-Herzegovina, one general of UNPROFOR, and the EC delegation, to see what went on in central Bosnia. However, Boban did not accept it. This time, an international commission will do it, and Lord Owen was also asked to help them.

[Garmaz] Your version of the events in central Bosnia, and their connection with the events in Srebrenica, is diametrically opposed to what the Croatian side has been claiming. Would you please explain that?

[Izetbegovic] Even ordinary people, who do not politicize and brood over it, see the connection between the events in central Bosnia and Srebrenica. Of course, much depends on the angle of seeing things!

From the Bosnian point of view, it appears as if there were some agreement between Chetniks and the HVO. It seems to us that such an agreement exists, because in the moment when the situations in Srebrenica and on the front in northern Bosnia were most difficult, Chetniks did not attack the positions of the HVO, but only occasionally skirmished. The real war is waged on the northern front—for the corridor and further cleansing of the left bank of Drina River, that is to say Srebrenica, Zepa, Gorazde. People have started to believe that the HVO made a sort of cease-fire with Chetniks and started to fight against the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army in central Bosnia. Some of our commanders claim that they have proof about that; however, I would not discuss it right now.

**Blockade in Grude**

The HVO claims the opposite thing, that we withdrew the units defending Srebrenica to fight against the HVO in central Bosnia. As far as I know, and since I am the president of the Presidency I know much about the issue, such assertions are absolutely untrue. The protection of 50,000 to 60,000 people besieged in Srebrenica was the most important thing in the world at that moment, and we undertook everything to defend them. However, the defense of Srebrenica started to get weaker, because our convoys carrying weapons were detained! The fact is, and that is a public secret, that the most elementary weapons for our defense were held back (and still are) in the village of Grude [Herzegovina], with an explanation that they do not allow the free passage because the weapons is intended for killing Croats in central Bosnia. Of course, such an excuse can always be maintained by causing incidents, and I am afraid that it is exactly what happened. We even offered the HVO to escort the shipment to Tuzla. They refused that. In any case there remains the question: why would Muslims open yet another front against themselves? As though we had not had enough of Chetniks, so let us fight against Croats, just for the sake of exercise.

[Garmaz] Do you have absolute control over the conducts and steps of the General Staff of the BH Army?

[Izetbegovic] I think I do, of course, as much as I am practically supposed to as a president, given all of my other obligations.

[Garmaz] Will you confirm the statement made by a high officer in the Croatian Army, according to which you refused the proposal made late in June, or early in July last year, that 12,000 trained and ready soldiers of the Croatian Army raise the blockade of Sarajevo?

[Izetbegovic] Of course I will not, because it is absolutely not true. There were some offers made by "generals without armies"; however, if somebody had offered only 1,000 men, I would have surely accepted that. I would like you to ask that officer, whose name you do not mention, when and to whom he proposed that. Of course, he has to prove that he had those troops, while we are able to deal with generals....

**How Far We Would Go....**

[Garmaz] Would you, please, comment on the statement of one of your high officers, which is, by the way, the attitude of the entire commandership of the Bosnian Army, that "Bosnia would have won the war long time ago if Croatia had not imposed the arms embargo on Bosnia?"

[Izetbegovic] The statement is perhaps a bit too strong; however, there is a certain amount of truth in it, because a sort of embargo imposed on us by Croatia exists. You see, in the case of Srebrenica, the enemy was 10 times stronger than we were. Even in the most difficult moments, after a year-long siege, and the Chetnik's offer to our soldiers to freely leave Srebrenica, they refused to do it. Those soldiers are extraordinary fighters, great and courageous people. I sometimes ask myself how far we would go if we had appropriate arms! We have many such soldiers, because we have suffered a lot. We Bosnians cannot complain about the caliber of our army; however, we can complain about the quality of our weapons.

Therefore, I do not know whether we would have already won if our arms shipments and convoys had not been blocked, but I am sure that some balance on the front would have been established, which would have most probably resulted in more reasonable behavior of the Serbian side, and even in their signing the Vance-Owen plan. In the present case, however, aware of their having stockpiles of weapons and ammunition, Serbs simply believe that it is better to militarily defeat us than to compromise.

[Garmaz] Do you think that the recent agreement with Croats prevents a civil war in Bosnia-Herzegovina—a war of everybody against everybody?

[Izetbegovic] Yes, I do. From the military point of view, our goal is to eliminate the second front. Secondly, as I

have already said, this conflict is senseless, because the conflict is not objectively conditioned, but rather subjectively so. It was caused by some people who do not understand, or do not want to, the real interests of Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina. Objectively, the Bosnian Army and the HVO have the common enemy to fight against. Croatia is also endangered by the great-Serbian plans, just like Bosnia-Herzegovina. In this moment Bosnia-Herzegovina is more affected by those plans, while Croatia is somewhat less affected; however, if Bosnia-Herzegovina were to fall, Croatia would be directly and highly endangered, and no agreements would help there any more.

[Garmaz] Do you think that your reasoning has made the Croatian side aware of the senselessness of the conflict and of the need to jointly resist the well-known aggressor?

[Izetbegovic] Yes, I do, but there is also an additional reason given by the Bosnian Army, when it showed that it is not possible to simply expel it. I think that the HVO understood that during the clashes in Busovaca, Vitez, Travnik, Jablanica, and Konjic, which we were forced into.

**If I Survive—I Will Step Down**

[Garmaz] Is there going to be any alteration in the Vance-Owen plan because of Muslim-Croatian clashes? That is to say, will it be necessary to interpret the plan somewhat differently?

[Izetbegovic] The issue is actually about the interpretation of the plan. The Vance-Owen plan predicts the existence of both the Bosnian Army and the HVO in all the provinces, while it was left to us to agree upon mutual relations. Our concept was the creation of joint commanderships, while the concept of the HVO was the submission of the BH Army to the HVO, and vice versa. Finally, a modified version of our concept, or rather a combination of the two, was agreed upon, which is explained in the annex of the agreement. It ensures a certain degree of cooperation, and, I hope, prevents future clashes of two armies.

[Garmaz] Are you surprised by the reactions that followed your having been awarded with the "King Faysal" award for the life work, particularly by the reactions regarding the justification?

[Izetbegovic] I did not have time to pay some more attention to those reactions; however, I read in some Croatian newspapers that I was awarded this for the jihad. I do not wage jihad, I wage the fight for survival of my country and my people. That is a jihad, but it is not a holy war in the sense as it was presented in the newspapers. According to the definition, any just war is a jihad.

I was awarded for the contribution to Islam, which I deserved through my literary work, and other activities, defending the right of Islam and Muslims to exist in this part of the world. I have always emphasized the things that bind the people together and not what divides them. In the book *Islam Between the East and the West* (translated into five languages) I tried to prove that the same elementary values are the basis of both the Eastern and the Western civilization, and that all the people are of the same origin. The very title of the book discloses that idea.

[Garmaz] Do you feel yourself as a real president of Bosnia- Herzegovina, or only as a fictitious one?

[Izetbegovic] It depends on localities. I feel myself to be a real president in Sarajevo, while I am a fictitious one in Banja Luka. I was elected president two and a half years ago. In the meantime many changes happened, in Bosnia-Herzegovina everything went upside down, probably also in the feelings of the people. If the situation were at least a little bit more normal, it would be about time to see which personalities the people still count on after everything that happened.

I can only say, and that is my personal impression, that the ordinary people in Bosnia-Herzegovina trust me. As I said, that is only an impression, not more than that, and that impression is only morally significant to me, not politically. Because, as soon as the peace is restored in Bosnia, if I live long enough, I will step down. That is my irrevocable decision.

## Investigation of Crimes in Central Bosnia Ordered

*AU0605074293 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 5 Apr 93*

[Text] In light of the clashes between the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army and the Croatian Defense Council [HVO] on the territory of central Bosnia and in Mostar, the republican public prosecutor presented the district military courts in Zenica, Travnik, and Mostar with a demand that they undertake measures aimed at discovering the perpetrators of crimes against humanity and international rights.

This demand is based on the fact that clashes between the Bosnia- Herzegovina Army and the HVO last year and especially their resumption this year, resulted in a great number of human casualties and large-scale property damage. As the demand by the Republican Public Prosecutor Zdravko Knezevic states, the district military prosecutors are for this reason obliged to, in cooperation with the organs of the military security and other organs, undertake necessary measures to discover all crimes committed and their perpetrators. At the end of the demand by the republican state prosecutor it is insisted that an independent international commission be formed to establish facts about violation of international humanitarian rights and war crimes committed upon the civilians in these events.

### Morillon Attempts To Secure Demilitarization of Srebrenica

*LD0505170293 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1239 GMT 5 May 93*

[Text] Zvornik, 5 May (TANJUG)—"I am travelling to Srebrenica in order to secure full demilitarization of the whole area," General Philippe Morillon, UN Protection Force [UNPROFOR] commander for former Bosnia-Herzegovina told TANJUG correspondent Vladimir Elez in Zvornik today.

Gen. Morillon, accompanied by an 18-member group of the Blue Berets, arrived in Zvornik at 1200 [1000 GMT] today, on its way to Srebrenica. The "Blue Beret" members will be engaged in repairing the water supply in Srebrenica. After a short stopover at the Zvornik football field, the "Blue Berets" and Gen. Morillon left for Srebrenica in two helicopters. The French general said he would be returning this evening.

Explaining the details of his mission, Gen. Morillon said that "an area of Srebrenica 1 km wide and 4 km long is currently demilitarized." Our intention is to demilitarize the whole zone, all the way to the front line, and to deploy the UN forces there, Morillon said. "We reckon that this operation should start on Saturday, and end on Monday."

The French general said that he would also ask for "demilitarization of an area around Srebrenica, 5 km away from the front line, and for the heavy weaponry to be moved to 30 km away from Srebrenica."

"All of this should be just the beginning," Morillon said, adding that "the continuation of the mission depends on the outcome of today's assembly meeting at Pale."

### Reported Cooperation of HVO, Serbs in Konjic

*AU0505195093 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 5 May 93*

[Borka Rudic report from Konjic]

[Text] Regarding relations and clashes between the units of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army and the troops of the Croatian Defense Council [HVO], there was no peace in Konjic today. A statement by the North Herzegovina Operative Group claims that HVO members continue to ignore the order of unconditional cease-fire, issued by [HVO commander] Brigadier Petkovic.

Although Petkovic is staying in this area together with Halilovic, commander of the General Staff of the Supreme Command of Bosnia-Herzegovina Armed Forces, HVO snipers are holding the entire town under total blockade. The streets of Konjic are completely empty because the snipers are shooting at all parts of the town, and particularly around the Konjic hospital. The Konjic-Jablanica road continues to be closed.

The snipers wounded one woman yesterday, the statement by the North Herzegovina Operative Group reports. This same statement further claims that HVO troops continue to cooperate with the Chetniks, [words indistinct] great appetites for this territory and the intention of the Chetniks and the HVO members to divide the Konjic commune among themselves, about which written documentation exists that the command of the North Herzegovina Operative Group will soon present to the public.

Regarding the fate of 11 members of a military-political delegation from Tuzla, who were detained by HVO troops in the town of (?Brese) near Konjic three days ago, Petkovic, in yesterday's talks, promised that they will be released today. The end of today's statement by the North Herzegovina operative group states: It is difficult to predict whether this will actually happen, because the HVO so far betrayed, treacherously and craftily, most of the agreements.

### Five Dead, 25 Injured Reported in Sarajevo Fighting

*AU0505163793 Paris AFP in English 1618 GMT 5 May 93*

[Text] Sarajevo, May 5 (AFP)—Artillery and sniper fire killed five people and injured 25 in the Bosnian capital Wednesday, hospital officials said.

Bombardments began around midmorning, when the self-styled Bosnian Serb parliament began meeting in Pale, about 30 kilometers (20 miles) from Sarajevo to discuss acceptance of the Vance-Owen peace plan.

The attacks continued for about four hours, dying down almost completely in the afternoon.

All the fatalities were killed by mortar shells, the hospital authorities said, adding that one of the dead was a doctor from the city hospital who was shopping in the centre of town.

### Shelling of Maglaj, Olovo Civilian Targets Continues

*AU0605094993*

[Editorial Report] Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian at 0800 GMT on 6 May carries in its regular 17-minute newscast several reports on fighting in the republic.

The Brcko Press Center reports that "since early evening hours and throughout the night, the enemy pounded the entire defense line with heavy artillery and tanks. At 2115 [1915 GMT], the aggressor launched a massive tank-infantry attack on Rijeke and Licki Most. After hours of fighting, the defenders managed to halt the very dangerous Chetnik assault and pushed them back to their initial positions. A new fierce artillery attack followed. Howitzers, guns, mortars, and tanks pounded Rijeke and Licki Most. At the same time, the Chetniks

used mortars, launchers [tromblon], Praga, and antiaircraft machine guns to shell Lipovac. The defense lines on that part of the front, on which some 300 shells landed overnight, were not moved. Last night the enemy brought more tanks from (?Razevo) on (?Labudice), which were positioned along the borders of the northern corridor. A large concentration of enemy armored-mechanized forces has been registered in the region of the occupied (?Lukici). Brcko was in flames again last night. Huge fires were reported from several locations on the temporarily occupied Brcko territory."

The Gradacac Information Center reports that "the fighting died down a bit during the night, although provocations continued, culminating with the Chetnik use of howitzers from the Dr. Mujbegovic farming co-op in Modrica at the central parts of Gradacac. The aggressor is therefore following the kind of thinking of the so-called Serbian republic's politicians in not being reconciled to the loss of the corridor in the north of our country. On top of the spirit of togetherness, morale, and the war experience, the fighters of the 107th Vitez Brigade are getting an added stimulus—the chaos in which the enemy is in the latest situation."

The Second Corps Third Operative Group Press Center reports from Kladanj that "the positions of our defenders were exposed to mortar attacks from (?Trnovo) last night. A dozen shells landed on (?Preloje) and Ravni, while antiaircraft guns and small arms could be heard all night and this morning."

Reporting from Maglaj, Hajrudin Sermic says that "with the first evening hours yesterday, the intensity of the attacks on the defense positions and civilian targets increased. Heavy fire from antiaircraft guns and machine guns from (?Orline) pounded the defense positions in Stari Grad and Ulicnjak. The Chetniks also used a 105-mm howitzer from (?Visic) against the (?Lijesnica) district. The situation was identical on the Novi Seher part of the front."

In his report from Olovo, Velid Djindo says that "the heavy Chetnik attacks continued late into the night. The aggressor's heavy howitzers, mortars, tanks, and guns shelled civilian targets. Five of our citizens were wounded in this shelling, two of them seriously. We again appeal to the Bosnia-Herzegovina military and civilian authorities to undertake urgent measures to stop the exodus of the population here."

Describing the situation in Sarajevo, the studio announcer says that "at 1000, two Chetnik shells landed near the city's main bakery, wounding several citizens. The security services are warning Sarelians to be extremely careful."

## Three Killed in Artillery Attack on Tuzla

*LD0505212893 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 5 May 93*

[Report by correspondent Salih Brkic Tuzla]

[Excerpt] Tuzla came under a heavy artillery attack this evening. Chetniks from Majevica launched an attack at 2005 on the city, its suburbs, and the positions of the defenders of Tuzla on Mount Majevica. There was a brief lull at about 2030 only to be broken some 20 minutes later by sirens sounding a general alert.

In the first attack this evening three persons were killed in Tuzla and a four-year-old boy was wounded, the regional information center reported.

Shelling is continuing as we are filing this report and we have no information yet on any victims of this evening's second attack. [passage omitted]

## HVO: Muslims Bar Evacuation of Wounded Croats

*LD0505091593 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 5 May 93*

[Slavko Rako reporting for Croatian radio from Mostar]

[Text] Two medical convoys of the Croatian Defense Council [HVO], which were to evacuate the wounded from Croatian villages in the Klisa and Konjic areas, which have been under attacks by Muslim units for days, returned to Mostar late last night.

An agreement for evacuation of wounded was reached yesterday by HVO Armed Forces Commander Gen. Milivoj Petkovic and Muslim commander Sefer Halilovic, who allowed passage through areas controlled by the Muslims. However, Muslim commanders acted differently in the field. Not a single wounded Croat has been taken to hospital in Mostar.

One convoy was halted near the besieged Croatian village of Vrci [northwest of Konjic] by mines on the road and sniper fire. The other convoy was halted in Konjic when a demand for the doctors in the convoy to be placed under arrest was made. Following UN Protection Forces intervention, the convoys were released after several hours of mistreatment and vehicle searches carried out by Muslim forces in Jablanica. They returned to Mostar last night without completing their task.

Gen. Petkovic will travel to Jablanica again today to hold talks with Sefer Halilovic, because the Muslim side has not honored any agreement, while the HVO allowed the Muslim side to access villages it wanted to.

## HVO Evicts 700 Muslims From Jablanica Region

*AU0605105093 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 6 May 93*

[44th Hill Brigade Press Service report from Jablanica]

[Text] There is no peace in Jablanica, in the region of the Neretvica River. Tension is increasing. All the warnings, demands, and orders for a cease-fire between the units of the Croatian Defense Council [HVO] and the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army are being ignored here. Throughout the night, the aggressor forces of the HVO and the Croatian Army used antiaircraft guns and machine guns, recoilless guns, and snipers against (?Godnica), Ostrozac, and the dam of the Jablanica hydroelectric power station. A sower of death [M-84 machine gun] with cluster ammunition was firing on the Jablanica-Konjic road. Fierce battles raged during the night in the region of the villages on the right side of the Jablanica Lake, particularly Toskanica and along the Rodic-(?Sabajnici) road. The defenders repelled all the aggressor's attacks successfully.

According to the agreement between Sefer Halilovic and Milivoj Petkovic, the civilian Muslim population was supposed to be evacuated to Jablanica yesterday from the burnt villages of Doljani and Stolici. However, the buses did not leave since they apparently did not get permission. But something else was hidden behind the lack of permission, something least expected from the HVO leaders. It was supposed that something untoward was happening to the Muslim civilians in Doljani and Stolici. This fear was confirmed this morning. We have learned from reliable sources that the civilians from Stolici and Doljani, some 700 of them, were transported to the Gornji Vakuf region, to the (?Sicaje) area. They have been left there under the open sky without accommodation or food, without anything at all.

## Commander Says Gorazde Able To Stop Serbs

*93P50172A London AL-HAYAH in Arabic 2 May 93 p 7*

[Report by As'ad Taha]

[Text] Zagreb—Ferid Buljubasic, the field commander for the operations area of eastern Bosnia, has confirmed that the surrounded Islamic city of Gorazde will not face a military situation, such as happened in Srebrenica. He said, "We possess a large force here. We were able to defeat large-scale attacks launched by Serbia 40 days ago." However, in a radio conversation with AL-HAYAH, he stipulated, "Gorazde is saving food in order to be able to defend itself militarily," indicating that the supply of weapons is sufficient to enable his forces to halt any Serbaian attack. But he said, "We are suffering from a severe shortage of foodstuffs and medicine, which threatens the future of the city."

The Bosnian commander said that "the Gorazde area is completely free, but the siege around it has caused it to suffer from a severe shortage of foodstuffs, which limits its military circumstances." The telephone, electricity, and water lines have all been cut off from Gorazde, which is, besides its citizens, crammed full of a large number of refugees.

Buljubasic said that the city has exhausted its private reserve of foodstuffs and that during the last 50 days, each citizen has received the equivalent of half a kg of food—but not in an organized manner.

He complained that there is relief food arriving by air, but that some of it is completely broken up when it falls and is unusable because of defective parachutes, and "the medical supplies that we have received are not appropriate for war cases and combat wounds. We have not received any antipneumonia drugs, tranquilizers, or disinfectants."

Evaluating the number of Serbian forces in his region, he said, "In the direction of Vucja, there is the Herzegovina Division of the (Federal) Yugoslav Army. In the direction of Visegrad, the Drina Division surrounds us. On the Rogatica and Pale side, there is the Romanijsky Division. Besides these forces, there are the local Serbian forces. In addition to the Chetnik forces, volunteers have come from the Serbian and Montenegran republics. Our region is distinguished by the presence of large groups of mercenaries, most of whom come from Romania. In the last battle, we were able to take some Russian mercenaries prisoner."

AL-HAYAH asked for his estimate of the Serbian forces' losses. He said, "You will understand it clearly if I point out that we have captured all of the weapons that we possess from the Serbs during our battles with them over the period of a whole year. I believe that the largest number of Serbian weapons that the Bosnian Army's units have been able to capture were here in Gorazde. This includes heavy weapons, 105mm and 152mm guns, and a large amount of antiaircraft machineguns. Add to that the vehicles that we were able to destroy and the great loss of life that they suffered."

The Bosnian commander said that "a great number of the area's inhabitants and their sons have also been killed or wounded at the hands of the Serbian forces and their heavy artillery, especially at the beginning of the battles, when the ugly massacres of the sons of our people took place here and the people's property was destroyed. The fact that the Serbs killed them in a barbaric manner and threw their bodies in the Drina River."

Talking about the latest military incidents in the region, he said that "violent battles took place on 12 April around Visegrad and Rogatica, during which our forces were able to liberate 20 square km and kill more than 25 Serbs and a number of Russian mercenaries. We succeeded in denying the road to Serbian units that were on their way to Zepa."

Buljubasic disclosed during his talk with AL-HAYAH that his troops had obtained military documents which were in the possession of some captured Serbian officers

and which affirmed that the town of Zepa will be the next objective for the Serbian forces. He said that the documents confirm that the Drina Division will take charge of cutting off Zepa for good and afterwards will head for Gorazde.

He indicated that solving the problem of Srebrenica will mean that the Serbian enemy will possess "a surplus of military forces" that it will not need there, and consequently it will direct these forces to Zepa and then to Gorazde. He noted that "the Serbian forces have never respected their pledges and are planning to launch large-scale attacks on our forces in eastern Bosnia."

AL-HAYAH also talked by telephone with the vice chairman of the Gorazde City Council, (Brajance Abdal), who confirmed the bad food situation. He said that "all of the roads that were used to get aid to us are cut off now. We have not been able to ensure the live of either the population or the refugees."

He talked about the hard conditions that the region's citizens are suffering in terms of clothing, shoes, and places of refuge. He said that the population of Gorazde is about 80,000, and "we are trying to obtain seeds to plant in spite of the danger. We are begging the Islamic world to do something to save the lives of those besieged in the cities of eastern Bosnia."

## Attack on Zepa Continuing; Occupation Expected

### 'Horrible Massacre' Reported

*AU0605090093 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 6 May 93*

[Text] According to reports from Zepa, the defense line has been broken from the direction of Han Pijesak. The Chetniks are carrying out a horrible massacre of helpless citizens and refugees. That is the information from the Zepa Press Center.

The Chetnik offensive against Zepa continued overnight. The aggressor brought in new forces and equipment throughout the night from the direction of Han Pijesak. Fierce hand-to-hand combat continued. The unarmed people of Zepa are putting up a heroic resistance, but new Chetnik forces have arrived from [word indistinct] and the defense line has been broken.

According to reports from Zepa, our fighters have no ammunition to fight the heavily armed Chetnik rabble. There are hundreds of dead in the Zepa area and many more wounded that cannot be helped. The defense line has been broken from Han Pijesak. Everything is on fire. People are hiding in the woods and in caves. The hospital has been evacuated but hospitals are everywhere, as dozens of wounded are just lying around helplessly waiting to be massacred by the coming Chetnik mob.

According to the 0700 [0500 GMT] report, around 130 dead have been reported, but there are most likely many more of them. The people of Zepa are sending out a desperate cry for help. They want UN forces to be sent there immediately to stop the massacre of some 40,000 people in the region. There are no foreign observers in Zepa. There is no one to tell the world about the massacre of some 8,000 children. This is an appeal from the people, from children, from the mothers, from the wounded, and all those who speak with the human tongue but are defenseless and facing death.

We appeal to President Izetbegovic and Mr. Clinton. We appeal to anyone who can hear us to urgently send UN forces by helicopters. We have heard that the Chetniks did not allow passage through to the town. This is the message from Zepa. They stress that they do not know if they will be able to make contact again.

### Zepa 'Likely To Fall' 6 May

*AU0605081793 Paris AFP in English 0748 GMT 6 May 93*

[Text] Sarajevo, May 5 (AFP)—The eastern Bosnian town of Zepa is likely to fall to Serb assailants some time Thursday [6 May] as its dispirited Moslem defenders are running out of ammunition, a Sarajevo ham radio operator reported after contacting a Zepa fellow operator.

"Some 130 dead have been counted, but there are hundreds of other dead and wounded, which cannot be counted in the general panic," operator Himzo Devedzija said. "It's hell throughout the region."

Wednesday [5 May], Serb forces turned back U.N. military observers trying to enter the town to check reports of blistering Serb attacks.

Serb forces broke through all the Moslem defenses, with assaults reported throughout the night, particularly from Han Pijesak with the arrival of fresh reinforcements, the operator said Thursday.

"People fled to hide in the surrounding forests and caves. The town of Zepa is virtually empty, but the Serbs have not yet entered as they are advancing slowly. They should occupy the town some time today, " the radio operator said.

Zepa is, along with Goradze and Srebrenica, the last Moslem-held enclave in eastern Bosnia. Its original population of 5,000 has swollen to 35,000 with the influx of refugees from surrounding areas.

A spokesman for the U.N. Protection Force (UNPROFOR) said Wednesday five U.N. observers were stopped in a village some 35 kilometers (20 miles) east of Sarajevo despite having received permission from Bosnian Serb leaders to travel to Zepa.

The observers were to go Thursday to the Serb stronghold of Pale, where the self-styled Bosnian Serb parliament voted earlier in the day to refer the international peace plan for Bosnia to a referendum on May 15 and 16, to get a new authorization to reach Zepa later in the day, the spokesman said.

No independent reports of the fighting are available as U.N. agencies have no presence in the area and no foreign reporters are known to have visited the town since the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina began more than a year ago.

### Reports of Hand-to-Hand Fighting

*LD0505082493 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 5 May 93*

[Text] Sarajevo radio reports that hand-to-hand fighting is in progress in Zepa. Serb forces are bringing in fresh troops to the area. The defenders have not withdrawn from their positions, although they have suffered huge losses.

### 51 Civilians Killed

*AU0505185693*

[Editorial Report] Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian at 1700 GMT on 5 May carries the following reports describing the situation on the battlefields:

A correspondent from Zepa, whose name is indistinct, reports that "the offensive against Zepa intensified today." He reports constant activities of armored-mechanized units and heavy artillery and adds that by 1505 GMT, when his dispatch was sent, "we have had 51 civilians killed, 17 of which were children." "We have 39 seriously injured people, 12 of whom are children," the correspondent continues, and says that "unfortunately, this is not the final number," because there are no reports from "the villages on the front line," where the casualties are feared to be the greatest. "The hospital is overcrowded, we have no medication, and no medical instruments, either," the correspondent continues. "We are reporting now because we are not sure whether we will have the opportunity to report again," he adds. "The UN Protection Force observers, who were promised to us yesterday and who are our only salvation, did not arrive," the correspondent also says.

A correspondent from Gorazde, whose name is indistinct, reports that "yesterday, overnight, and today the Chetniks have been fiercely attacking the entire line of defense, which is held firmly by the fighters of the First Rogatica Brigade, with all available weapons." He says that there were no losses in the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army, while the lines of defense remained unchanged. He also reports a continued lack of food in the town and says that the food brought by a humanitarian convoy three days ago "is history" as it was "only sufficient for two days."

Correspondent from Tuzla Salih Brkic reports that "Kalesija and the suburbs of Zivinice have been under attack since 1610 [1410 GMT]." He reports that Kalesija is being attacked by "Chetnik tanks from Kamenica" while the suburbs of Zivinice are pounded by 122-mm howitzers. According to him, the defenders responded with gunfire. Brkic also reports provocative shelling of the defense lines of Tuzla. "The situation is similar in Celic," while "Lukavac is somewhat more peaceful today."

An announcer-read report on the situation in Sarajevo reports "sporadic shelling" of Sarajevo throughout the day. As it is reported "three strong explosions took place in Marijin Dvor shortly before 1830" while "two grenades simultaneously fell on Mojmilo Hill."

### Shelters Targeted

*AU0505142993 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 5 May 93*

[Zepa War Presidency Press Center report]

[Text] The offensive against the besieged Zepa region is continuing. Everything is in flames and smoke. Even as we report, the entire Zepa area is coming under fierce shellfire. They are mostly using incendiary shells. Whatever these fall on, they set on fire. It seems to me that the very earth is burning. Everything is on fire. They are shelling the roads to the shelters and the shelters themselves. They have launched a fierce armored-mechanized attack, accompanied by infantry, from the northwest, that is, from the direction of Visegrad, Borike, Sokolac, and Han Pijesak. They are bringing in new Chetnik forces. We do not know the number of those killed in the shelters or on the roads to them. It is impossible to approach them and give them aid. We can only assume that there are many casualties, particularly among the weak and the old who could not make it to the shelters.

### UN Observers Turned Back

*LD0505214493 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in English 2105 GMT 5 May 93*

[Text] The eastern Bosnian enclave of Zepa is engulfed in flames following renewed Serbian bombardment today. According to a ham-radio operator, it is impossible to estimate the number of buildings ablaze. Serb gunners are reported to be firing on residents who are seeking cover in the surrounding woods. Hand-to-hand combat is being waged along the entire defense line and Serbs are said to be bringing in reinforcements. Defenders claim they are withstanding attacks for now.

UN military observers tried to enter the eastern Bosnian town of Zepa to investigate these reports of heavy attacks. They were turned back some 40 kms from their target at a Serbian checkpoint. UN Protection Forces in Zagreb have said that they will try again tomorrow.

### Vance-Owen Map Causing Muslim-Croatian Conflict

*93BA0967C Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Apr 93 p 12*

[Article by Radoje Arsenic: "A Look at the Map Tells All"]

[Text] Zagreb, 19 Apr—The more agreements about eternal friendship and mutual assistance against the odious common enemy are signed by the Croatian and Muslim leaders, Tudjman and Izetbegovic, the more feathers (and heads) that fly in mutual conflicts between the armies of these two nationalities in Bosnia and

Herzegovina [B-H]. This obvious absurdity is probably difficult to understand even for the very participants in these bloody events, while for the interested foreigners who are following our events (if in total confusion they have not already thrown up their hands and turned their TV channel to some new Santa Barbara), this new form of tragedy in Bosnia and Herzegovina is producing yet another undigestible frustration.

The essence of that bloody Muslim-Croatian conflict, which has been escalating again these past days, is not really so unclear. It is enough to take a fairly close look at the Vance-Owen map which the international community is trying to force upon the belligerents in B-H—and everything becomes completely clear: The maps of possible future provinces that have been served up (if, of course, it does not all go up in a well-fanned fire) completely satisfy Croatian appetites, while entire parts of territories not only with a relative majority, but even with an absolute (greater than half) majority of Muslims are detached from the Muslim province and placed in Croatian provinces, where, of course, they represent a minority.

On what basis the Croatian side in B-H has deserved this "gift" is a topic for another analysis. In all this, the Serbs have for all practical purposes been uninterested, because there are very few of them in the disputed areas referred to.

**Numerous Casualties in the Conflicts**

When figures on the ethnic distribution of the population are set alongside the Vance-Owen map of the future provinces, one gets the following picture: According to the last population census, the Muslims have an above-average majority in central Bosnia in Donji Vakuf, Gornji Vakuf, Konjic, and Jablanica Opstinas, and in most of Travnik Opstina. And the fiercest battles between Muslims and Croats have been in precisely those opstinas, as well as in those parts of Vitez Opstina, where the population of these two nationalities is fairly well mixed.

It is not difficult to answer the question of why this is so. The Muslims, that is, even though this division has been signed by their beloved Alija, simply cannot understand how it is possible for "their" opstinas to be donated this way and placed under Croatian authority, while the other side is cleverly using this fact and immediately after Tudjman and Izetbegovic affixed their signatures (regardless of the fact that none of it has any practical existence until it receives the third signature) it issued orders and commands to Muslim units to "withdraw into their own provinces." But these are people who mainly were born and have lived in the opstinas which came under Croatian jurisdiction by a mere stroke of the pen.

As matters now stand, the designers of these maps have no intention of correcting this obvious injustice for the present, but what the signatures look like when written with gun bursts remains to be seen. This is how things seem at the moment when one reads the most recent reports in the Zagreb newspapers:

"Croatian villages are under artillery fire, and evacuation of the wounded and Croats from villages in which they are a minority is not being allowed. The settlements are mainly surrounded. The B-H Army is constantly bringing up new reinforcements from other cities in central Bosnia. Large forces from the direction of Sarajevo are attacking the town of Konjic itself. So-called Zuka's people from Igman have been involved in battles at several places...."

According to figures published in Zagreb, up to Friday "more than 20 members of the HVO [Croatian Defense Council]" had been killed in those battles, a day earlier Zivko Totic, commander of the HVO Zenica Brigade was arrested in front of the command headquarters, and four Croatian soldiers in his entourage were killed, it is said that Muslims are "massacring Croatian soldiers," and so on. The report today is that there were more than 100 dead.

From the HVO Command of the Croatian Community of Herceg-Bosna in Mostar, they alleged that "in the attacks to date of Muslim units on the region of Konjic Opcina, the Croats have been driven out of Donji Prijeslop. Luksije, Mrkosovice, Buscak, Otelezani, Salakova Kula, and Orliste have been torched," and so on.

**Srebrenica Used for Blackmail**

The propaganda from the Croatian side is resorting to the tried-and-true cliches that have become routine against the Serbs. Thus, once again the most serious charges are being made against the chief commander of the Muslim units, i.e., the B-H Army, Sefir Halilovic, and it is said that "former officers of the so-called JNA [Yugoslav People's Army], who have managed to turn a sizable portion of the Muslims against the Croatian people, are mainly in key positions in the B-H Army." All of them, headed by Halilovic—in the interpretation of Croatian propaganda, of course—are agents of KOS [Counterintelligence Service], and their job is to cause bad blood between the Croats and Muslims to benefit the Serbs.

This time, another objective is being attributed to the Muslims, and we thus read in Zagreb newspaper reports: "It is obviously a question of military conquest for the purpose of territorial separation of opstinas from the upper course of the Neretva and a broader region of central Bosnia, outside the limits of the provinces defined by the Vance-Owen plan."

This assertion is actually the closest to the truth, but the Croatian side is, of course, very restrained and nowhere mentions that these are almost all opstinas with an absolute Muslim majority, but they hide behind the Vance-Owen plan, which in this case was one-sidedly drawn. As if to say—we are not to blame, that is the way the international community designed it.

A great deal of space in the Zagreb media is being given to the response of Bozo Rajic, B-H defense minister (who is, of course, following the Croatian line), to Sefir Halilovic, commander in chief of the B-H Army, who wrote a letter in which he held Rajic "responsible for the possible fall of Srebrenica and other areas of eastern Bosnia, as well as for the consequences that would occur if the Serbian aggressor conquered that region."

Halilovic, that is, accused the Croatian side of holding on to weapons intended for the Muslims to defend Srebrenica and other regions of central Bosnia, to which Rajic replies with a countercharge on the same topic. According to Rajic, for example—"the B-H Army in Visoko is diverting and storing arms and equipment sent to eastern Bosnia, and at the same time it is planting the lie in the media that this was done by the Kiseljak HVO."

Following a long list of charges against the Muslim side, Rajic says in his "open letter" without beating about the bush:

"If you want to save Srebrenica and other threatened regions of B-H, then show that you are ready for a sincere and responsible relationship, cooperation, and the discharge of obligations assumed."

The blackmail is really serious, but it will hardly have any very serious effect, because it unambiguously calls for subjugation, which really has nothing at all to do with the alleged "fraternal sentiments." The Croatian side immediately took certain specific steps (not for the first time), among them establishment of "strict control of the entry and exit of persons and goods over the border with the Republic of Croatia," which in practice means that the flow of aid to the Muslim side has been stopped once again, because it can only arrive by land over territory under control of the Croatian forces. In Zagreb, incidentally, they still remember Croatian television's reporting of the discovery of smuggled weapons and ammunition in trucks carrying humanitarian aid, which was done by the Croatian border police. In other words, that was only a warning to the Muslim side to be careful what it does, when it comes to Croatian interests, of course.

In all of this, it would be fascinating to see the behavior of the Croatian side in B-H if just one opstina with a Croatian majority had been designated a Muslim or Serbian province, which is not the case. The question therefore remains—Why it was not, when that kind of "attention" was paid to both the Muslims and Serbs?

## Service Reports 139,982 Killed Since Start of War

*AU0405150093 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 4 May 93*

[Text] After 55 weeks, that is, 392 days of the aggression against our country, Brcko, Zepa, Kladanj, Olovo, Sarajevo, and many other places are still under attack.

According to the Bosnia-Herzegovina Health Headquarters, the result of the aggression so far amounts to 139,982 killed, 7,500 dead from starvation and cold, 25,900 missing, and 146,200 wounded. (?A third) of the housing has been destroyed, and a third of the schools and medical institutions. About 1,820,000 people have been evicted from their homes.

During the last week of war, the aggressor killed 173 people and wounded 675; 31 were killed and 203 wounded in Sarajevo alone. During the last seven days, 33 people died of hunger in Gorazde and Zepa, 10 of them children.

### RSK Leaders Back Bosnian Serb Parliament's Decision

*LD0605130893 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 6 May 93*

[Text] Knin, 6 May (TANJUG)—Lieutenant Colonel Dusan Babic, deputy minister of defense of the republic of Serb Krajina [RSK—in Croatia], said in Knin today that by delaying its acceptance of the Vance-Owen plan the assembly of the Serb republic [in Bosnia-Herzegovina] had reacted to the will of the people, and in his view the most correct decision had been made.

He added that a referendum is the most democratic way of expressing people's will and went on to express his belief that those countries which claim to enjoy the highest degree of democracy will respect the will of the Serb nation in the former Yugoslav republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

On the same occasion Milan Martic, the RSK minister of internal affairs, said that "the deputies of the Serb republic assembly have passed a decision which they think is best for the Serb people and I respect it." Milan Babic, president of the Serb Democratic Party of Krajina, said that he would have voted in the same way and that "it was puzzling how anyone could expect representatives of the Serb nation to sign their own death warrant."

In his view, the decision must not be allowed to cause a rift between, as he put it, "western and eastern Serbs." He will expect "our brothers from Serbia proper to show understanding and give support to the efforts to resolve the issues of the Serb republic and the RSK in a fair way as a guarantee of the survival of Serbia itself and the Serb nation as a whole."

### Tudjman Promises To Free Serb-Occupied Areas

*LD0605110993 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 6 May 93*

[Text] Two-hundred overjoyed citizens of Brac, who came from all parts of the island to welcome their president, greeted Croatian President Franjo Tudjman.

Dr. Franjo Tudjman thanked them on their welcome and congratulated them on constructing with their own money an airport, which now links them with the entire world, in these exceptionally difficult times for the Croatian state, which is being destroyed by the Serb aggressor.

We have—Dr. Tudjman said when addressing the citizens of Brac—shown the world, which has finally understood this, that we want only peace and our free and independent state. Croatia will be completely free from Serb barbarians within next few months. Then this most beautiful state in the world will soon catch up with the richest European countries.

After opening the newly built airport, which is at the foot of Mt. Vidova Gora, President Tudjman, who was spontaneously surrounded by the citizens of Brac in their desire to greet him in person, toured [words indistinct] at his own request. Following this, he will visit Bol, where he will have talks with town officials and businessmen.

### RSK Appoints Group for Relations With UNPROFOR

*LD0505125893 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1227 GMT 5 May 93*

[Text] Knin, May 5 (TANJUG)—The republic of Serb Krajina (RSK) has appointed a new state committee for relations with the U.N. Protection Force (UNPROFOR), to be presided by the republic's Prime Minister Djordje Bjegovic.

The new committee will, in cooperation with the RSK Foreign Ministry, be in charge of both political and all other relations with UNPROFOR, the RSK Government said in a statement.

The previous committee was qualified mainly as a political body.

The RSK was proclaimed in 1991 in the predominantly Serb-populated parts of the former Yugoslav Republic of Croatia.

It was put under U.N. protection in keeping with the Vance plan, adopted in January 1992 to halt the clashes between local Serbs and Croats caused by Croatia's secession from Yugoslavia against the will of the Serbian people.

However, Croatia disregarded the plan and on January 22 this year launched an offensive on part of the RSK territory. It also failed to withdraw its troops despite demands by the U.N. Security Council.

### RSK Denies Accusations of Attack on Biograd

*LD0505135393 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1207 GMT 5 May 93*

[Text] Geneva, 5 May (TANJUG)—The permanent mission of the republic of Serb Krajina [RSK] at the UN in Geneva today categorically denied Croatian accusations that the RSK carried out a strong attack on Biograd. In a press statement distributed in the Palais des Nations it is stressed that this is yet another attempt of the Croatian authorities to conceal their aggression against the RSK territory which is under the protection of the UN.

By accusing the RSK of carrying out the attack, Croatia wants to evade its responsibility to withdraw its troops from the territories it occupied on 22 January, in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 802, the statement stresses adding that the highest ranking representatives of Croatia are responsible for the breakdown of the peace negotiations.

The RSK mission in Geneva warns that this morning the Croatian forces resumed the offensive in the wider area of the north Dalmatian battlefield. From the direction of Obrovac, Croatian artillery shelled the village of Razvrsje and from the direction of Novigrad it pounded the villages of Radmanovici, Biljani, Smiljcic, Ramici, and Barabe.

In Banija, Croatian forces opened fire on RSK defense positions near the village of Donje Jame and in eastern Slavonia the village of Ostrovo came under sniper fire, it is said in the RSK statement for the press.

### Muslim Refugees From Bosnia Arrive in Novska

*LD0505180293 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 5 May 93*

[Text] A new group of 151 refugees from Bosnia-Herzegovina arrived in Novska this afternoon. They are Muslims from Sanski Most, Bosanska Gradiska, and Kotor Varos. According to their letters of guarantee, 70 refugees are going to Sweden, and the remainder to Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and two to Slovenia.

### Osijek Politician on Rift in HDZ

*93BA0930C Zagreb DANAS in Serbo-Croatian 16 Apr 93 pp 16-18*

[Interview with Osijek HDZ politician Branimir Glavas by Ante Brcic; date and place not given: "I Must Not Give Up"]

[Text] The man who according to many is the most powerful politician in Slavonia talks about the alleged schism in the ruling party, about its "hard" and "soft" lines, about his motives for entering politics, about UNPROFOR [UN Protection Force] as a necessary evil, and about the opposition's prospects in the coming elections.

Branimir Glavas, warrior and army leader in a pinch, politician as circumstances require, jurist by profession. He is still noted as the top man in the defense of Osijek, and both then and now there are few people who are indifferent to him. They either praise him or attack him, rarely anything in between.

[Brcic] Mr. Glavas, are you to blame for the HDZ [Croatian Democratic Community] loss in Osijek, as people say?

[Glavas] People say, they say all sorts of things. I am the type of person who does not pay any attention to unfounded rumors and tendentious city or state gossip. What they say is not as important as who is saying it. I group the producers and originators of such stories based on the "hearsay" system into two camps. First there are people from the HDZ's own herd, while the others are from the ranks of the opposition party fold, together with individuals of a "nonpartisan" hue, but who are known to be explicitly opposed to democratic changes, and thus to Croatia itself if it is not part of Yugoslavia. The goal and intention of the former group is to discredit and get rid of Glavas in order to give them room to achieve petty and personal interests within the party, while the goal of the latter in this regard is to get rid of Glavas and complete half the job in breaking up the HDZ. Thank God, from the founding of the HDZ to the present day neither group has succeeded in this, although they have tried with all their might and although I have had plenty of bitter pills to swallow. I am deeply convinced that I have been helped a great deal in this by the resolute stance of President Tudjman dating back to 1989, when I encountered the first foul dealings in my own ranks. At the time, Tudjman told me, "Never give up when their attacks are the strongest, because that is proof that you are on the right course. You must not give up, for Croatia's sake." I got the message and did not give up, although I have expended a third of my energy on developing a defense mechanism against the tricks and foul dealings burning me from all sides, and the HDZ was successful. Today Croatia has become a reality, and I am not sorry for the effort invested in that; on the contrary, I am happy and content with the knowledge that I too made a contribution to the creation of an independent Croatian state.

As far as the talk about my alleged responsibility for the HDZ defeat in Osijek is concerned, I contend in response that such stories are untrue. Branimir Glavas and the HDZ zupanija list, of which I was the lead candidate, received 38,000 votes in the territory of the present-day city of Osijek, while at the same time the city list of the HSLS [Croatian Social-Liberal Alliance] headed by Zlatko K. received 34,000 votes in the same territory, 4,000 less than my list. Accordingly, the figures indicate that Glavas received more votes than Zlatko K. It would not be fair if I did not emphasize that the city of Osijek was fond of its former, and probably future, mayor.

[Brcic] Why was there no intraparty polemic discussion at the meeting of the Main Committee of the HDZ?

[Glavas] I would not agree with your conclusion that there was no intraparty discussion at the Main Committee meeting held a few days ago at GLOBUS. My view is that the HDZ today is not burdened by the problems and disagreements that are often ascribed to it in the media or through spokesman of individual opposition parties.

Many petty politicians and political prognosticators, deeply disappointed that in four years there has not been a schism in the HDZ, burdened as if by a nightmare, stubbornly expect and hope for this, because they see in that an opportunity, both for themselves and for their parties and factions. The HDZ's major advantage over other parties lies in the fact that the HDZ brings together, I believe, besides a smaller number of people who have wandered into the party, a larger share of all true, genuine, sincere, and politically constructive Croats. Some of those who wandered into the HDZ have already dropped out, and a good number of them are on

their way to dropping out in the immediate future, or we are settling with them as ballast as soon as possible. A meeting that lasts more than three hours, where no one was denied the opportunity to speak and which was open to the public, is the best proof that there is no reason for mutual polemics and party infighting. I am not saying that we are a party without any problems and disagreements, but I am saying that there is much less of all that than in other parties. We solve all problems and disagreements as we go, avoiding intraparty stresses.

[Brcic] Is there a real division in the HDZ between hard and soft lines?

[Glavas] There is no real division into right, left, and center, but there are people, there are members who have different ideas and put forward their positions and opinions. That is a party's value and wealth, something that few parties can boast. Many accuse us of exclusiveness, but the presence of people with different views and opinions without our party is the best refutation of that assertion.

It is not worth explaining this to those with bad intentions, but those with good intentions know or will readily understand that it is in the interest of Croatia and the Croat nation that the HDZ, as ruling party, has frequently had to change and adjust the way in which it functions and proceeds, in accordance with the political situation, which has dictated the pace and manner of action, whereby all of this in the common interest of both the nation and the state. Because of these general interests, the HDZ has from time to time behaved in a way that has created the false image in the public of victories and dominance by, as you say, alternately a "hard" and a "soft" line. I share the opinion of President Tudjman that in May 1990 we rightly launched a "soft" and moderate line, but at the same time I think that with the beginning of the barricade revolution we had to proceed with a "hard" line and a much, much "harder" line, in order to probably bring about, only yesterday or today, the conditions for the emergence of a so-called soft line or policy. In any event, I welcome all options and so-called lines that serve, in keeping with the political situation and assessments, to solidify and strengthen the Croatian state.

[Brcic] What do you have to say about statements by opposition politicians that a struggle is going on in the HDZ between individual interest factions?

[Glavas] The only interest because of which I am in the HDZ and because of which I am currently in politics is the interest of the Croat nation and of the Croatian state. I was not one of the 48 founding members of the HDZ in order that I might today buy stock in the Nasice cement works or other companies. I repeat: The HDZ as a party is the best-endowed with genuine, politically constructive Croats, unlike the other opposition parties. That is the best guarantee of there being very little chance of individual interest factions forming. The statements by individual opposition politicians require no comment. I feel that it is more necessary to tell them to clean up the garbage in their own back yard, and we will clean out our own garbage.

[Brcic] Is it true that because of the alleged intraparty divisions even President Tudjman does not currently dare to become directly involved in the conflict nor to openly lean toward one of the sides?

[Glavas] There are no intraparty divisions and conflicts that are of such intensity that any disagreement and differences of opinion on specific problems that we encounter every day cannot be resolved as we go. Why should President Tudjman apply his authority, his opinion, to arbitrating between two positions or two opinions? Rest assured that if the president feels that something is in the interest of Croatia, he will certainly do it, even if it seems wrong or right to someone else.

[Brcic] Are you afraid that the voters in the coming elections will vote not so much for one of the opposition parties as against the HDZ?

[Glavas] I must admit that at first this election result surprised me and disappointed me a little. After sorting out impressions and noting that regardless of everything we still won overall, on all levels, I am still closer to my conviction that the defeat in certain locations will in the end help us to eliminate the areas where we made mistakes. This is the last time that people voted against the HDZ in certain locations. The time until the next elections will convince all the faithless and doubting people that the HDZ is the party of the Croatian present and future. The opposition will fail the test in locations where it won the elections on local levels.

[Brcic] Has UNPROFOR consolidated its occupying authority in the parts of Croatia that it is supposed to control?

[Glavas] UNPROFOR is Croatia's necessary evil, which we had to accept in order to be internationally recognized. Moreover, at the time Croatia was exposed to horrible aggression and threatened by the danger, because it was poorly armed, of experiencing the complete devastation of even those parts that were not affected by the war but that fed us and provided logistical support to the front lines of battle. Only now do we see the strength of the aggressor in Bosnia, but thanks to the unity of all Croats we nevertheless stood our ground. Today, the situation has changed essentially, to Croatia's advantage. There is no longer any fear that any continuation of the aggression will succeed. The worst is over. The occupying authorities in the occupied parts of Croatia will function—if it can even be called functioning—for as long as UNPROFOR is also there. Upon the departure of UNPROFOR, the days of occupying authority will be numbered. Although I am deeply convinced that the leadership will do everything possible to get back the territory without a continuation of the war, I always keep in mind a simple fact that passes like a thread through the history of warfare, that everything that is taken and occupied by force can be taken back

only by force. I believe in reaching an agreement with the Serbs, but only with that part of them that did not break away and take up arms against their own state.

[Brcic] From the time that you became a public figure to the present day, the adjective "controversial" has persistently stuck to you. Why is that so, and are you actually a controversial person?

[Glavas] It is true that that adjective has stuck to me from the very first. It is used and applied by those who do not know me well enough, and they accept a priori everything that has been served up about me this whole time through the media, the Serbs' and our own, or by people who do not have good intentions.

I do not think that I am controversial. I am more inclined to the opinion that I am unpredictable for colleagues and adversaries, friends and enemies, which comes from my quick reactions. In any event, I am aware that this quality of mine can be positive or negative in specific situations. I feel that thus far I have been helped by situations that demanded a quick reaction.

[Brcic] Will you be the zupan of Osijek-Baranja Zupanija, and if so will you have less political power than in the past?

[Glavas] Regardless of all the "controversies" surrounding me, President Tudjman and the HDZ have had no problem giving me the "green light." Whether I will be zupan will be clear after the zupanija assembly on Thursday. I would not agree that I have ever used political power, strength, or political force, although I have often been characterized as doing so. This is best known by my colleagues and friends. In doing my job over the past period of time, all in the interest of the homeland and the common goal, I have employed political authority, which I certainly had, I must say without false modesty, and I believe that I still have it in the quantities necessary to successfully do my job.

[Brcic] Is Osijek the number one city in Croatia in terms of crime rate, and do you hold stock and have office space at GLAS SLAVONIJE and Slavonian TV?

[Glavas] I am deeply disturbed by malicious stories and political imputations by individuals, even from Osijek itself, that promote the creation of an image of Osijek as a city of crime. I am especially offended when such charges and imputations come from the former mayor, without substantiation, all in an effort to discredit the HDZ and the members of the municipal government. That gentleman knew that things were not as he indicated to the public from his notorious press conferences, just as he should have known that the opstina government is doing everything possible to return life to some semblance of normalcy under wartime conditions, but he did not know that. I am proud of the opstina government that I headed, just as I am proud of the 20,000 Croat soldiers and civilians who defended our city. In response I say, based on my knowledge and access to statistical data, that Osijek is one of the cities with the lowest crime rates relative to many other cities that have not experienced what Osijek has undergone and is still undergoing today.

In a previous response I have already noted that I did not enter politics in order to capitalize on that one day by buying stock in the Nasice cement works or to participate in the much-vaunted transformations by utilizing so-called managerial loans. I am not the owner or co-owner of even a single bar or disco club in the city, although not a single office space can open up in the city without, as you said at the beginning, "people saying" immediately that Glavas is taking in 10, 30, or 50 percent. I am not the owner of GLAS SLAVONIJE or Slavonian Television. The truth is that GLAS SLAVONIJE emerged on its own two feet, without a dinar in subsidies, the first time, although there was a war on. It is also true that Osijek dreamed of having local television for 15 years, while Glavas made that a reality in less than one year, and did so without a dinar of private capital, least of all my own. It is also true that local Slavonian Radio will begin operation soon, which will finish up the program for creating GLAS SLAVONIJE as a strong media center for eastern Croatia. Anyone who can do better is welcome to try.

### Border Dispute With Croatia Continues

*LD0505192193 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1842 GMT 5 May 93*

[Text] Ljubljana, May 5 (TANJUG)—Slovenia's and Croatia's State Border Commissions met here on Wednesday for a closed-door session to discuss the problem of tracing a new border between the two breakaway Yugoslav republics.

Croatia's delegation said it would insist that the two republics' maritime border go through the Bay of Piran, which would leave Slovenia with much less of the Adriatic than it had before and deny it access to international waters, crippling its fisheries and tourism.

If no agreement is reached, the issue of the Bay of Piran will be referred to international arbitration.

The two commissions are also expected to discuss another disputed border point—Tvrdin Vrh or Sveta Gera in the Dolenjska region in Southern Slovenia.

Slovenia has not withdrawn its territorial defence from Sveta Gera although it had agreed that Croatia take control of the area.

Some Slovenian papers said last week that mobilization had been carried out in parts of the Dolenjska region. Slovenian Defence Minister Janez Jansa said that "borders can be altered only with the consent of the Slovenian Army."

In an interview to the Slovenian daily DELO, President of the Croatian Border Commission Javorin Rudolf dismissed the problem of Sveta Gera as nonexistent and refused to discuss it.

If the Slovenes move out of Sveta Gera there will be no problem said Rudolf, but denied a report by the Ljubljana daily REPUBLIKA that Croatia was preparing to seize Sveta Gera by force.

The tracing of a new Slovenian-Croatian border will obviously be a very long and painful process.

### Drnovsek on Official Visit to Czech Republic

*AU0305161093 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 1330 GMT 3 May 93*

[Text] Slovene Prime Minister Dr. Janez Drnovsek is starting a two-day official visit to the Czech Republic today. He will be received by Czech President Vaclav Havel on the first day of his visit. Slovene Prime Minister will also hold talks with Czech Prime Minister Vaclav Klaus and Milan Uhde, chairman of the Chamber of Deputies. The purpose of the visit is to strengthen the economic cooperation between the countries. For this reason Drnovsek and his assistants will also hold talks with the management of the Czech Industrial Alliance as well as with financiers and businessmen.

Separate talks with Czech finance minister and trade minister are also envisaged.

Prime Minister Drnovsek is accompanied by Finance Minister Mitja Gaspari, Ignac Golob, state secretary in the Foreign Ministry, and Vojka Ravbar, state secretary in the Ministry of Economy and Development.

### Ministry Notes Increase in Travel of FRY Citizens

*AU0305161293 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 1330 GMT 3 May 93*

[Text] The Slovene Ministry of Internal Affairs stated that Slovenia does not obstruct transit passage of the citizens of Serbia and Montenegro through the Slovene territory. However, the citizens of these two states need a letter of guarantee by a Slovene citizen and sufficient amount of money for survival to stay in our country.

Slovenia resorted to these measures on the basis of reports that the number of Serbian and Montenegrin citizens who would like to come to Slovenia is growing. However, when having their documents checked at the border crossings, they cannot specify the exact purpose of their visit and the place of abode. They also do not have sufficient funds for tourist travel.

The Slovene Ministry of Internal Affairs added that the increase of passengers from Serbia has been reported from Hungary, also.

### Statistics Institute Notes 1-Percent Inflation

*AU0305191293 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 30 Apr 93 p 1*

[B.K. report: "April Inflation 1 Percent"]

[Text] Ljubljana, 29 April—The Republican Statistical Institute published information on increase of retail prices and cost of living in April. The April inflation was exactly 1 percent. The cost of living in this month increased by 0.8 percent. In comparison to last year's April the retail prices in this period increased by 36.6 percent, and the cost of living by 35.4 percent.

The ordinary consumer does not recall April as a quiet month for prices. Among the goods that increased prior to 20 April (the statistics follows prices up to the 20th day in the month) was also an important derivative—petrol (by approximately 13 percent). The electricity for households was reduced by a little more than 4 percent at the beginning of the month, and some seasonal foods have also become cheaper.

### EC Lifts Ban on Import of Meat and Milk

*AU2904144493 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 0500 GMT 29 Apr 93*

[Excerpt] The EC Veterinary Committee at its session in Brussels last night finally passed a decision to lift the ban on imports of livestock, meat, milk, and dairy and meat

produce from some countries of central and eastern Europe. The lifting of the ban applies to Slovenia, too. [passage omitted]

## Meat Import, Transport Ban 'Conditionally' Lifted

*AU0305161493 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 1330 GMT 3 May 93*

[Text] The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of the Republic of Slovenia today issued a decree by which it has conditionally abolished the decree banning import and transport of cattle, pigs, sheep, wild hoofed animals, meat, and meat derivatives from the majority of the European countries.

The conditional abolishment will be agreed with each country individually and will come in effect when an individual country will assure Slovenia that it meets the criteria for export. These criteria will be the same as the ones prescribed by the EC for our country and will be published in the EC official gazetteer.

The conditional abolishment of the ban on import and transit will apply to: France, Greece, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Bulgaria, Slovakia, the CIS [Commonwealth of Independent States], Romania, the Baltic states, Austria, and Croatia.

## Federal

### Dismissal of 2 Senior Army Officers Reported

*AU0505150693 Paris AFP in English 1441 GMT 5 May 93*

[Text] Belgrade, May 5 (AFP)—The head of the Yugoslav Army's intelligence service and the deputy commander of the armed forces have been dismissed, the Belgrade daily BORBA reported Wednesday [5 May].

Officials did not provide reasons for the dismissals except to say that they were carried out last week "in line with the Yugoslav Army's needs."

The head of intelligence, Nedeljko Boskovic, 54, had been called back from retirement and promoted general in May 1992. He succeeded General Alexander Vasiljevic, who was dismissed during a major shakeup of the former Yugoslav Army in April 1992, shortly after the creation of the rump Yugoslavia—Serbia and Montenegro.

During his tenure, Boskovic was always praising Bosnia's President Alija Izetbegovic and vilifying Bosnian Serb forces and their leader, Ratko Mladic, for their attacks against Sarajevo, BORBA said.

The deputy commander of the armed forces, Ljubomir Domazetovic, had been close to former Yugoslav prime minister Milan Panic and supported the latter's ideas to modernise the Yugoslav Army, the paper said.

Domazetovic, according to public rumor, also was working behind the scenes in hopes of becoming commander of the Army.

He has been replaced by General Drajoljub Simonovic. Boskovic's replacement was not identified by BORBA.

### Debate on Ownership Transformation of Politika

*93BA0958C Belgrade VREME in Serbo-Croatian 19 Apr 93 pp 17-19*

[Article by Uros Komlenovic: "Politika as Destiny"]

[Text] If one is to believe the bearded one from Jasnaya Polyana, all happy families are alike, but every unhappy family is different. The unhappiness of the Politika family is to be seen in the same field in which last summer it restored at least a part of its former glory. The reference, of course, is to the question of ownership. This summer's strike in this organization and its fight against Radoman Bozovic's attempt to turn it into a public enterprise are well-remembered. Although temporary, Politika's victory had great importance, especially in light of the knowledge that the Serbian government reluctantly retreats from its projects.

The story about ownership has now been resumed, but many employees, it seems, suspect that a sad ending threatens. That is, on Thursday a warning from the Union of Printing Workers was posted on the doorman's booth: "The members of the Workers Council of NIP [Newspaper Publishing Enterprise] Politika can only give consent in principle to initiation of the firm's ownership transformation, while all the workers in the printing sector must take a vote on the form of transformation before the decision of the Workers Council."

The journalists were still more concrete and sent a letter to the director, to the Workers Council, and to the Coordinating Committee of the firm. The letter actually summarizes what was said at a meeting of the presidium of the assembly of this firm's journalists (it is made up of the presidents of the journalist activs of the editorial staffs of all Politika publications) as follows: "The 'decision' of the Coordinating Committee to offer (?!) the government a certain share in the ownership of our firm, on the basis of supposed government investments in it—investments which the professional management of NIP Politika categorically contested during last summer's attempts by Bozovic to nationalize Politika, is not clear. The Presidium of the Trade Union of Politika Journalists also believes that the initiator of this transformation must first obtain the same large-scale and active participation of all employees concerning selection of its concept as it required of them (and received) when transformation of NIP Politika into a public enterprise was opposed."

#### Defense

The letter goes on to demand a more precise explanation of the model of transformation being offered and expresses fear that the present public firm could be turned into several new, smaller, and again public firms in whose additional capitalization "only other socialized (public) firms would participate, as has been announced. That means that the so-called transformation would be carried out without a real addition of fresh capital, and the firm would come quite close to the concept of Dr. Radoman Bozovic which has been mentioned."

And it concludes with a demand and a warning: "The Presidium of the Trade Union of Politika Journalists believes the most important thing in any version of restructuring the firm's ownership is to preserve and guarantee the independence of the newspapers, the independence of the editors in conducting editorial affairs, and the decisive say of the journalists in selecting editors in chief and managing editors. The journalists' organization will oppose any concept of the ownership transformation that does not guarantee that."

If we are to understand these harsh reactions of the journalists, the printing workers, and most probably a majority of the employees, we need to familiarize ourselves with the events that preceded them. At the beginning of last year, the management of Politika attempted to form a joint stock company. The plan was for all employees to get a certain number of shares, and the managers would have to purchase more. Detractors explained this recommendation in terms of the fact that over the last several years NIP Politika had received

about 140 million German marks [DM] of investments—the purchase of a new and third printing plant, an offset rotary press which still has not arrived from England because of the sanctions, and then purchase of a sci-tech device for color separation, elevators, TV equipment...—part of which, it is said, went to the management in the form of kickbacks, and so the need arose to invest the capital acquired in the firm so as to preserve and strengthen the positions they had had up until that point. The property assessment commission of the government of Serbia did not agree to creation of a joint stock company, and the government soon attempted to nationalize Politika. The democratic public, as is well-known, rose up and defended Politika, which in a body, from Zivorad Minovic to the woman who makes coffee, resisted Bozovic.

**Central Headquarters and Daughter Companies**

For a long time after the strike, there was no talk about ownership, but in January Politika's headquarters were quietly transferred to Krnjaca, on the territory of Palilula Opstina, which, unlike Stari Grad (the headquarters were previously in Makedonska Street), remained loyal to the authorities in the election. In March, judging by the actions of the management, transformation was speeded up: The firm CES MECON was hired, and the workers were given a "croquis," that is, a preliminary sketch of the model of restructuring. In the March issue of the internal newspaper POLITIKA ZA NAS it was explained that the transformation would take place in several phases. In the first phase, NIP Politika would remain a public enterprise "which would contain a sizable number of technoeconomic entities, but also two firms (companies) which could communicate independently with the market, such as the newspaper POLITIKA and Radio-TV Politika. The purpose of this transformation is for NIP Politika to remain an entire company with certain independent parts through which it could obtain fresh capital," the newspaper said.

The two independent parts are called "daughters," and the remainder the "headquarters," within which the printing plant, commercial department, and, most important, sales department (more than 1,000 newspaper stands, the firm's biggest asset, the department which every day brings in fresh money, because the stands sell not only newspapers, but also cigarettes, condoms, cassettes of Dragana Mirkovic...) would permanently remain. The "daughters," according to the conception, would remain within the framework of the "headquarters" (the radio-TV as a mixed enterprise, and the newspaper POLITIKA as a limited liability company), but they would have their own giro account and the opportunity to form their own boards of directors. Director Minovic, who has been agitating for the idea, appeared in a single day (25 March) in meetings of the Workers Council, the Union of Printing Workers, and the Coordinating Committee (an informal body that sprang up spontaneously in the strike and whose members include the chief editors of all publications, representatives of the trade unions, sector managers, and department heads). Leaving clarification of the details to the firm's economists, CES MECON, headed by Dr. Oskar Kovac, professor, (by the way, even they are not particularly precise), Mr. Minovic on that occasion declared that "talks have been conducted with the new government of Serbia" and "the decision of the firm's Coordinating Committee was passed on to the effect that NIP Politika cannot be a public enterprise, and that the government, if it wishes, can invest its capital in the company Politika, but not to exceed 30 percent, in view of the national importance of our firm."

**Thirty Percent**

The mention of government participation, especially to that extent, raised the pressure of the employees, and an additional shock came following Minovic's unofficial announcement that the government could have a 5-percent share gratis, on the basis of past investment in the firm, which had been fiercely denied during the strike. The meeting of the presidium of the assembly of journalists did not bypass Minovic's meeting with Sainovic, which, it has been said, was preceded by a conversation at the highest level in which the director of Politika supposedly "changed uniform" once again. The members of the Coordinating Committee, incidentally, are categorical—no decision has been made, nor has there been a vote on anything, especially not concerning the government's 30-percent share.

"All the employees in the firm are resolved in their intention that NIP Politika must be preserved as a whole so as not to share the fate of Borba, and that is why it is essential that the transformation be carried out carefully," says Jevrem Damjanovic, editor in chief of POLITIKA EKSPRES. "The first discussions showed that the group of economists who tackled this were not mindful of all the elements that would guarantee the unity of the firm and a uniform approach to the structural transformation applied to all the publications. The mixed status of POLITIKA and Radio-TV, public ownership of the 'headquarters,' and in general the term 'headquarters' and 'daughters' lead one to wonder how a mother (the newspaper POLITIKA) could become a daughter in her old age? I think it is important to avoid the status of a public enterprise, to preserve the integrity of the firm, to carry out the transformation gradually, without interrupting technological and financial flows, to draw up a final balance sheet for distribution of assets so that we know everyone's economic and managerial position, to try to take away the status of public enterprise from the 'headquarters' and to pursue the transformation, and, as soon as the law allows, to restore rights to the real shareholders—the Ribnikars. The government could be a shareholder only if it invests cash, and the 30 percent that has been mentioned is too much, and I think that no one should have such an occasion. I should mention that no competent forum has decided on those 30 percent."

**The Spirit of SLOBODNA DALMACIJA**

As for direct participation of the government, the indirect opportunities for its influence should not be forgotten either. The newspaper POLITIKA ZA NAS said that firms like Jugopetrol, Intereksport, Komercijalna Banka D.D. [joint stock company], and Simpo are interested in providing additional capital to Radio-TV Politika. It is worth remembering that SLOBODNA DALMACIJA, whose defeat is bewailed by the democratic public of Europe, was not transformed into a government enterprise, but taken over by large commercial banks. It is well-known who controls them, just as it is well-known who now watches over Jugopetrol for instance. Zefirino Grasi, editor in chief of POLITIKIN ZABAVNIK, has this to say:

"The fact that many details concerning the transformation have remained unknown leads me to reflect that other things are involved. On the basis of the explanation offered, there actually is no transformation of ownership—ownership remains socialized—but changes are mentioned (also unclarified) in the structure of the firm. I think that the best version is privatization of the firm, which should be carried out professionally and with no theft of public property. I do not know who ought to do it and how (I am not an economist), but I think that that is our only salvation. In any case, the decision on transformation ought to be made with general consensus. If need be, there should be a referendum."

Many questions arise: To whom will Politika belong? Who will be the titleholder of the property (at the moment, it is the Workers Council whose term expired long ago)? Who will appoint and dismiss editors? Why is there no balance sheet for distribution of assets? What will be the role of the former owners, that is, the Ribnikar family? Was there any official act of nationalization or transfer of ownership?

It is not easy to find informants willing to answer those questions. Director Minovic says that he is busy and adds: "Incidentally, the transformation is still in the idea phase. No decision has been made yet. So I cannot.... It is all still...."

We still have not forgotten a statement by Minovic, who has been director for many years, when on the eve of the 1990 elections he was reproached for being tied too closely to the government, he supposedly replied: "POLITIKA has by tradition been a little bit on the side of the government." And truly, it seems that Politika, like Anna Karenina, is roaming around, from Karenin to Vronsky and back. But what if they both leave her?

**Oil Smuggling by New Danube 'Pirates'**

*93BA0928E Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Apr 93 p 9*

[Article by Zoran Saponjic: "'Wells' Beneath Multicolored Flags"]

[Text] They sometimes call themselves, but only in jest, the new "Danube pirates." Their job, they say, is simple, but only when you talk about it. When a pushboat, tugboat, self-propelled vessel or any other foreign vessel with its tanks full of petroleum comes along the mainstream of the Danube, they come out of the port in their boats, known as siklje, carrying five to 10 empty metal drums and "head" for it. The transaction is concluded in the middle of the river—German marks for petroleum. Straightforward.

Some say that this is only another form of smuggling. Others answer that it is thanks to precisely this kind of smuggling this spring that hundreds of hectares of land in Srem and Banat were plowed so that "the poor could eat bread in the fall." The "Danube pirates" answer those who mention the embargo and the United Nations that "the embargo and the West and the democracies and the inspectors monitoring the embargo, in actuality all of them, have their price (in marks) and when all is said and done, the essence of it all lies in money." As soon as all the petroleum channels leading to this country were closed, "pumping stations" sprang up on the left and right banks of the Danube—Surduk, Slankamen, Belegis, Banovci, Grocka, Smederevo....

Several steep paths lead down to the Danube at the very end of a small village in Srem. Some are just wide enough for a farm tractor to pass with a trailer. A dusty track leads upstream and downstream along the shore of the river.

If at the outset perhaps it smacks and recalls the "Russkies," "Quiet Flows the Don," the picture soon changes. Beyond, it is all like in the United States, in some Gulf of Mexico.

At a sheltered place, where the river makes a broad turn, a small bay opens up before eyes turned in that direction. As we descend toward the river, someone says he has the feeling that someone is watching him from above. Perhaps Americans from one of the satellites with which they have been overseeing the embargo. Down on the Danube, the first thing one sees are tall poles driven into the ground, then the tops of metal drums, and only after that the boats tied up to the shore in which the drums are standing. One boat, a second, a third, a fourth, are rocking in the waves. In the smaller ones, a few 200-liter drums, in the larger ones 10 or so, in one even 14. The drums are empty, as is the river beyond them. Alongside, several automobiles and tractors are parked, one with a trailer. But no people anywhere.

Finally, at the end of the bay under the shore, which is 20 meters high, a whitewashed brick shed appears and voices are heard coming from it. In front of the shed, several empty beer crates, inside a wood cooking stove, a table with remains of bread, meat, and onion, a few chairs, a couch with a dirty blanket, and five or six men. Black, their clothes soaked and greasy with petroleum, and their hands still blacker. Toward the Danube, a large window in which there were no vessels at that moment.

Evidentiary procedure and persuasion to the effect that the newly arrived journalists are not German or U.S. spies, nor inspectors enforcing the embargo, and this took only a few minutes.

"For that matter, write what you like, and they are squeezing us, and you are fucked any way you turn. As if they have known about what we are doing from the beginning, but they like the money," concludes a middle-aged "pirate" with black hands and a face black with petroleum. The others are also black and look a lot like the people with whom we were jostled half an hour earlier in the overloaded local bus.

"It would be good for some boat to come along now and for you to see how this is done. But when it comes, we immediately go out with our boats and drums, we fasten on to their railing and cleats with a rope. And if they have any, that's fine. They do not stop at all, it is all done on the run. Sometimes we replace the empty drums with full ones, sometimes we siphon the petroleum with hoses, and we go along with them to Slankamen, hooked on the side, and then we come back," says a "pirate" with a yellow cap.

"The vessels come from various places, flying various flags, there are quite a few colors, red-white, green, yellow, black, so one gets confused," another says enigmatically.

"And how do you communicate?" we asked.

"We speak some languages," they say, laughing. "We communicate with our arms and legs until we get tired, but the German mark is the most universal language for both our friends from the East and for those from the West. They all give us petroleum when they have it. Except our people! They, brother, are in the same pickle we are in."

"So even the Westerners are violating their own embargo?" we asked.

"They like to talk, they all bark, but they like money. Money is sweet to every brother. Marks settle everything.... Sometimes also suckling pigs, lambs, it all depends on the deal."

"How much can be taken from one vessel?"

"When the embargo was just beginning, it was fine. A hundred drums per vessel. Not any longer. As the ring is tightened, there is less and less petroleum. We here are the first to feel it. Sometimes we "squat here" 10 days at a time, sleep, eat in this shed, it ruins your nerves and everything, and we do not get a single drumful. At one time, when the vessels would stop, it was good, now we do everything on the fly, and it is 100 times more difficult."

The sound of an engine beyond the large curve up the stream caused a real commotion in the shed. People immediately jumped to their feet and leaped outside to their boats, but it was a false alarm. Instead of a ship, a fairly large rowboat was passing.

"When a real expert comes along who knows how to conceal petroleum and fill the holds in the ship, we all of us together take off a ton or two, but there is quite a bit of waiting. There are experts at hiding, but also experts at finding. Now things have become very quiet, and if it continues this way, we can pack it in, there is less and less bread here."

"A 200-liter drum of petroleum, brother, costs us here, that is, there on the ship, between 220 and 240 German marks [DM]. You can go with us and talk to those on the ship, and you will see for yourself. And this is mainly good petroleum, there is rarely a deception, it's all done straightforwardly."

"They say that big money is turned over here and the earnings are large."

"Let those who say it come here, we will give them the boats, and let them try. We are still selling a drum of petroleum for no more than DM270, so see for yourself. Try to go out on the Danube in the pitch dark and hook onto a vessel, and he speeds up and suddenly maneuvers to capsize you. This winter, there were icebergs floating here that could destroy you like anything. People tipped over with full boats, they drowned, full drums were floating down the Danube. It is lucky that there are several of us so that we help each other. Let those people who talk about the big earnings come and transfer a 200-liter drum from a boat to the tractor and then they will see what kind of earnings this is."

"And these people with the tractors, who are they?"

"People from nearby villages, from all over Srem. They are grateful to us, they would not have planted anything here if it had not been for us and our petroleum. More than 70 percent of the land in this vicinity was plowed this spring thanks to us. So the people will have bread to eat in the fall and next winter."

Outside, in front of the shed, someone has thought out loud about whether it is the truth or a lie that the Americans from above, from a satellite, can photograph everything, so the story goes, even the last drum of petroleum smuggled through the blockade. They have concluded that this is not their business.

"And who are you actually, professionals or...?"

"We are people who worked at one time, and now we are on mandatory leave. You just tell me how else we are going to live. This morning I received a bill for gas, 2.5 million, so is Slobodan going to pay it for me or someone else? What am I going to do, sell my mommy and daddy?"

"I have not been working for two years now," another continued.

"I have a wife and children and a little bit of land. What I earn here is all I get. There are people who stay here quite a long time, but there are quite a few people from villages who come and wait for a vessel, take a drum of petroleum, and go off to their field to plow and plant. What this is here, friend, is a struggle for life...."

Night fell on the Danube, and no ship came along.

"What do you call this place, if I come again?" we asked at the end.

"This, friend, is Dragon I, and Slankamen Dragon II; actually, that is what they have been up to now, now less and less. Brothers are coming from all directions."

Above, in the village, the empty hose hung limp at the gasoline pump. And the long-established sign saying "No fuel."

### Linguistic Purging of Turkish-Origin Words

*93BA0930B Belgrade VREME in Serbo-Croatian 12 Apr 93 p 40*

[Commentary by Ivan Colovic: "We Are All a Little Turkish"]

[Text] This time of wonders has made Dr. Unkovic, a philologist from Pale, one of the most powerful linguists of all time. He has found himself in a position to name, at will, the world, cities and towns, mountains and valleys, streams and rivers. In fact, I cannot think of any other language expert who has had such an opportunity, aside from the first of them—our Lord God. Dr. Unkovic's challenge and creative accomplishment is even greater than the Lord's, because the latter only gave names to the unnamed, while our Paleolithic doctor must first release things from their servitude to current names, and only then give them new ones. Because it is harder to rechristen than to simply christen.

The focus of the linguistic labors of Dr. Unkovic and his Institute is on freeing the geography of the so-called Serbian republic [of Bosnia-Herzegovina] from non-Serb toponyms, especially Turkicisms, which means in the doctor's words "dealing with everything that is not in the Serb tradition in the ethnic-linguistic sense." This is unquestionably work that goes together with efforts by Unkovic's colleagues from other disciplines appreciated in Paleolithic culture (most of all blasting and artillery) to create for Serbs in Bosnia territories more or less cleansed of heterogeneous (non-Serb) populations and traces of their culture.

Indeed, the declared, insane goal of this job is to create a linguistically-ethnically pure toponymy. I suspect, however, that the unexpressed (unconscious?) aim is to erase Bosnian place names that the world today recognizes as synonyms for madness, crime, and suffering, as if this will also erase the memory of these places' horrible fate.

In any event, Dr. Unkovic and his coworkers have thus far dealt only with the first, perhaps easiest part of the job. Even the next probable stage in this national-linguistic project—the replacement of personal names that do not belong to the "Serb ethnic-linguistic tradition"—promises to be much harder and much more problematic. The respected paleolinguist will have to confront many leaders of the so-called Serb Republic with the necessity of changing their names of non-Serb origin, and in this way, through their example, contributing to the ethnic-linguistic hygiene of their nation. Thus, even Mr. Karadzic, to whom—like his (bearded) namesake Vuk—fate gave a Turkish surname (from "karadz," which means "swarthy"), will have to choose a name for himself from Dr. Unkovic's catalogue of Serb surnames, just as Mr. Crnjanin and Mr. Crncevic [Serbian equivalents of "swarthy"] did long ago, judging from all indications.

If this patriotic-linguistic activity by Dr. Unkovic spreads to the FRY, then the need for change will be seen even at the pinnacle of our state. Even the president, Mr. Cosic, bears a trace of the Turkish yoke in his surname. According to A. Saric's dictionary of Turkicisms in Serbo-Croatian, "Coso" is a Turkish word of Persian origin that means: a) a man with a sparse beard and moustache, or one who cannot grow a beard and moustache; or b) a wise and cunning person. Examples of both meanings can be found in Vuk Karadzic's proverbs. For the first: "Everything will happen except Coso's beard." And for the second: "Coso does not give Bosnia away!" (Proverbs number 198 and 281).

The explanation for why Dr. Unkovic, in settling scores with our Turkicisms, has not yet moved from toponyms to personal names and surnames could lie in the fact that in that case, sooner or later, he would have to deal with his own name, which nicely and almost imperceptibly developed from the Turkish word "un" (written "on" in Turkish), which means "front" ["prednji" in Serbo-Croatian]. When Dr. Unkovic is transformed into Dr. Prednjakovic, perhaps the Serb linguistic-hygiene authorities will also demand that I get rid of the traitorous Turkicism in my surname, the "colo" that the dictionary says means "person with a disabled arm."

Because, my dear Serbs, we are all a little Turkish. But I am not sure that that is the worst part of us.

## Serbia

### 'Financial Police' Inspections in Full Swing

*93BA0931A Belgrade EKONOMSKA POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Apr 93 p 14*

[Article by V.D.: "Financial Police: In Full Swing"]

[Text] Recently, the Republican Administration of Public Revenues submitted a report to the government on the March inspection, conducted in almost one week, of taxpayers in six Serbian cities (Sapac, Subotica, Kraljevo, Leskovac, Pec, and the Belgrade opstina of Savski Venac). An inspection is under way in Zemun and

Pristina by financial police from Vojvodina. All of the actions by the tax police, according to Djurad Novakovic, the director of the Republican Administration of Revenues, speaking at a press conference last week, are for the most part conducted en masse and by surprise. Specifically, it is most frequently the case that around 100 to 120 policemen from various places in Serbia are sent, unannounced and with the cooperation of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and market inspectors, by bus to the targeted location, the aim being to cover all economic subjects (private or state) by one such action and in general to cover all types of transactions, with special emphasis on banking and commerce. Besides uncovering tax evasion, other criminal charges are filed if irregularities in operations are uncovered.

The result of this one-week inspection is the confiscation of goods valued at approximately 68 billion dinars (most often alcohol, coffee, cigarettes, building materials, ready-made clothing, technical goods, and other things). At the same time, evasion of excise taxes amounting to 52 billion dinars has been determined, while evasion of other public revenues (mostly corporate earnings taxes, personal income taxes, and capital gains taxes) total 1.080 billion dinars. Thus, the total financial impact of this undertaking is around 120 billion dinars, not counting the impact of the excise tax that will be earned subsequently through the sale of the confiscated goods.

Taxpayers most often violate tax laws by keeping no business books or by doing so irregularly (in Pec alone, more than 80 percent of the inspected independent businesses do not keep business books). The second most frequent phenomenon is the use of false documentation in order to avoid taxes. Then there are the phenomena of failing to pay advance excise taxes, incorrect determinations of the tax base, and incorrect applications of tax rates (because of which a total of more than 1,000 charges have been filed), and this generally happens with products subject to taxation at the highest tax rate (coffee, alcohol, etc.). Major tax evasion was uncovered at a number of private enterprises involved in importing passenger cars. At one company alone, which imported 55 cars with a total value of 1.5 million marks, the invoiced value of those vehicles—and thus the base on which the excise tax was calculated—was reduced to one-twentieth of the actual value. Also uncovered were numerous speculative transactions dealing with petroleum derivatives, where most often there were two sets of documentation, so that in general the prescribed excise tax rate on these products (105 or 165 percent) was paid on a significantly smaller share of trade. Significant machinations were also determined in the trade in medicine, flour, sugar, cooking oil, etc. Because of this, 116 bans on activity were imposed (65 bans imposed in Pec, 26 in Savski Venac, and 20 in Leskovac). In addition to goods, 15 vehicles or trucks used to transport the goods and one tanker of petroleum have been confiscated in the campaign under way in Zemun and Pristina.

## Montenegro

### President Shocked by Bosnian Serbs' Decision

*LD0605114793 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1028 GMT 6 May 93*

[Text] Podgorica, 6 May (TANJUG)—The decision this morning by the assembly of the Serb republic [of Bosnia-Herzegovina] in Pale has come as a double shock to me, Montenegrin President Momir Bulatovic has said.

First, because of the manner in which the decision was made, and second, because of the nature of the decision itself.

After over 12 hours of work in Pale, during the third of a whole series of sessions, the deputies admitted that they had never had any access to three of the four documents comprising the Vance-Owen plan and that they had learned about their content from the media. I think that such a degree of irresponsibility on the part of both the leadership and the deputies cannot be found anywhere in the world today, Bulatovic said.

Of course, Bulatovic went on, the assembly of the Serb republic has the right not to heed advice from others or to act against common sense and its own interests. But it had no right to abrogate its responsibility by letting the people decide. A referendum in war-torn Bosnia-Herzegovina is complete nonsense. For why should the Serbs designated to live in Serb provinces go to the referendum to say if they want to stay there?

On the other hand, it is impossible to deliver humanitarian aid let alone ballot papers or secure the freedom of expression to a large number of Serbs besieged in Bosnian towns. And what about a large number of displaced people and refugees?

In any case, at its session in Pale, the assembly made an enormous mistake, but this time, I am afraid, the consequences will be much more serious, Montenegrin President Momir Bulatovic said.

### Economic Chamber Warns of Effects of Sanctions

*LD0505173993 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1441 GMT 5 May 93*

[Text] Podgorica, 5 May (TANJUG)—If Resolution 820, which introduced very strict sanctions against Yugoslavia, stays in place, the entire Montenegrin economy will soon grind to a halt. This dramatic warning was made at today's session of the executive board of the republican Chamber of Economy, at which Chairman Vojin Djukanovic urged a ban on warmongering parties. In this context he mentioned the Serbian Radical Party [SRS].

Among other things, the session proposed that all banking institutions be placed under the control of the National Bank of Yugoslavia, that contributions made by enterprises be reduced, and that the minimum number of workers

working for the private sector be established. It also proposed a pay cut for deputies in the republican and federal assemblies because, as assessed, they are disproportionately high for the current situation.

## Kosovo

### LDK: Murders by Serbs Indicate 'Coming Explosion'

*AU0505185493 Tirana Radio Tirana Network in Albanian 1730 GMT 5 May 93*

[Statement by the Kosova Democratic Alliance [LDK] Presidency concerning the most recent acts of Serbian terror; place and date of issue not given]

[Text] During the last 10 days, the Serbian military and police forces have killed six and seriously wounded three Albanians in the Republic of Kosova. These murders mark the culmination of a tense situation.

The communique states that the killing of two Albanians in Brekoc of Gjakove yesterday was done with the aim of initiating conflicts of large dimensions. The Kosova Democratic Alliance [LDK] Presidency warns that the great incidence of murders is a clear indicator of a coming explosion of the conflict in Kosova. International institutions have also been informed about the criminal acts of the Serbian regime. The LDK has asked these institutions to intervene with the Serbian Government to prevent the worst.

### Serbia To Erect Houses for Colonists in Kosovo

*AU0605074193 Pristina KOSOVA DAILY REPORT No 85 in English 30 Apr 93*

[Unattributed report: "New Settlements for Serb Colonists in Kosova To Be Erected"]

[Text] Today's Prishtina based Serbian daily JEDINSTVO reports that Serbia has set preparations to erect new settlements for Serb colonists coming to Kosova. The Serbian authorities have commenced to lay the construction sites for some 80 houses in Zvecan, a miners' town just outside Mitrovica, planning to settle some 400 Serb colonist families.

The newspaper also reports that the works on erection of some 128 apartments for Serb colonists in the Ulpiana quarter of Prishtina cannot be carried out for the time being, due to lack of money. They namely need some 400 billion Yugoslav Dinars to complete the works on these apartments, which were to be erected in accordance with an ex-Yugoslav program on Kosova, and according to which some 2,000 apartments were planned to be erected for Serb colonists to Kosova.

### Serb Authorities To Appoint Management of Panorama

*AU0605073793 Pristina KOSOVA DAILY REPORT No 86 in English 3 May 93*

[Unattributed report: "Fresh Threats Against Albanian Press System in Kosova"—issued by the Democratic League of Kosova]

[Text] The Serbian mass media and propaganda machinery have intensified recently their bitter campaign against the temporary BUJKU newspaper, formerly a monthly agricultural periodical, for having come out more frequently in order to meet the needs of Albanians for daily information following the suspension of RILINDIJA, the only daily in Albanian and the close down of Radio and TV Broadcasting in Albanian in 1990.

These concerted calls for the total suspension of Albanian press were further upheld by the Information Minister in the Serbian Government Pavlovic, who announced that the top management of the so-called Panorama company, set up by the Serbian Parliament late last year, would be shortly appointed. The implementation of this decision means in fact a more far fetching step than the suspension of RILINDIJA daily—extinction altogether of the RILINDIJA publishing company. The latter is a very important national institution of the Albanians. Its submergence to Panorama would also mean alienation-appropriation of its property by Serbia.

The Serbian law on Panorama stipulates that "Panorama carries out press and publishing activities of interest to the Republic of Serbia, publishes books and magazines in Serbian and in the languages of minorities (meaning Albanian and Turkish, KIC [expansion not given], the top management and board of directors being appointed by the Republic of Serbia."

## Vojvodina

### SPS Condemns Vojvodina Hungarians' Autonomy Demands

*LD0505164793 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1521 GMT 5 May 93*

[Text] Novi Sad, Yugoslavia, May 5 (TANJUG)—The ruling Socialist Party of Serbia (SPS) in the Serbian northern province of Vojvodina said on Wednesday that a demand for autonomy voiced by leader of the Democratic Union of Vojvodina Hungarians (DZVM) Andras Agoston was "unfounded, provocative, separatist and unacceptable."

In a letter to Serbian Prime Minister Nikola Sainovic, Agoston urged the Serbian Government to start a dialogue with ethnic Hungarians on their personal, territorial and local autonomy in Vojvodina.

The constitution of the Republic of Serbia and the statute of its autonomous province of Vojvodina offer to all national minorities broad possibilities for the exercise of their cultural, educational, spiritual and other rights, the SPS board for Vojvodina said.

"We believe that the DZVM leadership has chosen this moment for its separatist and secessionist demands in order to try to destabilize the situation in this part of Serbia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. This is an attempt to create a new hotbed of hatred and suffering and intensify external pressure on our country," the board added.

The SPS branch for Vojvodina firmly believes that the vast majority of Vojvodina's citizens of all nationalities are aware of the enormous advantages of living together and that they will resolutely protect and promote these values, to which the socialists too will contribute, the SPS statement said.

Vojvodina's population is an ethnic patchwork with Serbs constituting the majority with 57 percent, followed by ethnic Hungarians as the biggest national minority group with 17 percent or 350,000 people. The other minorities and ethnic groups include Romanians, Ruthenians, Slovaks and others.